

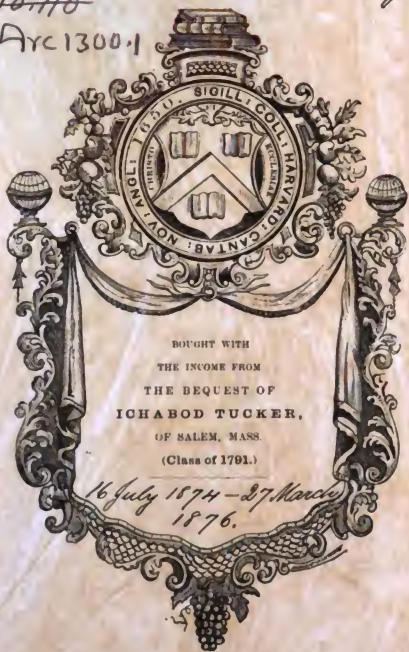
**AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF  
NUMISMATICS, AND  
BULLETIN OF  
AMERICAN...**

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VOL. IX.—No. 1.]

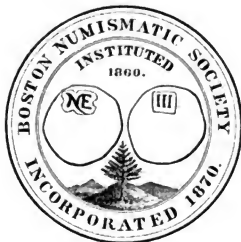
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AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JULY, 1874.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*QUARTERLY.*

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

135 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EDWARD COGAN,

408 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AND

H. HOFFMANN,

33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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AMERICAN  
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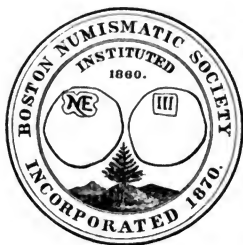
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*QUARTERLY.*

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VOL. IX.

JULY, 1874—JULY, 1875.



COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

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BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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Arc 1300.1

1874, July 16 - 1876, March 27.  
Tucker funds.

T. R. MARVIN AND SON, PRINTERS, BOSTON.

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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, JULY, 1874.

No. 1.

## HISTORIC MEDALS OF CANADA.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

UNDER this title in 1873, Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, printed a very interesting pamphlet, which I shall make the basis of an article for the Journal, quoting freely from it the dates and facts of history, and the original thoughts of the intelligent critic, the author. "The popular idea," says Mr. Sandham, "of a numismatist is that of a man who very foolishly wastes both time and money in gathering a quantity of old coins or medals merely for the satisfaction of being able to say that he 'has a collection.' . . . The study of numismatics appears under a different aspect to those who know it only by name, and to lovers of biography and history, who are familiar with its lucid and yet ever suggestive guidance. . . . Aside from their value as *incentives* to historical research, there remains the fact that medals and coins have *preserved* more than any other monuments the history of the past. . . . Medals in particular must ever afford delight to collectors." And this certainly ought to be; but I am afraid that only the collector, who is at the same time a student, has at all a proper appreciation of the importance of medals. Few collections are absolutely without them, but often, I think, they are considered as of merely secondary interest in comparison with the coins.

The first medal mentioned by Mr. Sandham is also in my collection, and is thus described: FR. CHRIST. DE. LEVI. D. DAMPVILLE. P. FRANC. PROREX. AMERICÆ.; bust of the duke with long, flowing hair, and in richly decorated armor, facing the right; below the bust, I. HARDY. F. 1658. REV. EX TE. ENIM. EXIET. DVX. QVI. REGAT. POPVLVM. MEVM.; a shield with a quartered coat of arms on a mantle of ermine, and crowned by a ducal coronet. Bronze, size 31. François Christophe de Lévi, Duc de Dampville, was appointed Viceroy of America in 1644. The irreverent quotation on the medal must refer to the family name, and derives its point from the absurd claims to antiquity made by the French family of Lévis.

The next medal, the first of the proper historic series, celebrates the repulse from before Quebec in 1690, of the force intended for the conquest of Canada, under Sir William Phips. The French government very justly

commemorated this event — one of the most disastrous in the history of New England. There are two varieties of the medal, differing very slightly. On each is the inscription, LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS; head of Louis XIV., with curling hair, facing the right; the medals differ in the arrangement of the hair, and one has below the bust DOLLIN. F. and the other I. MAUGER. F. Rev. FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX.; in exergue KEBECA LIBERATA M. DC. XC.; a crowned woman, personifying the city of Quebec, seated on a rock, resting her left arm on the shield of France, and pressing her right foot on a shield, which seems to bear stars; behind are English flags and pine-trees, at her feet a beaver, and at one side the river god St. Lawrence. Bronze, size 26.

The next medal mentioned by Mr. Sandham is wanting in my collection. It commemorates the founding of Louisburg in 1720, and bears the head of Louis XV.

Following this, we have the series of medals struck in honor of English victories, beginning with the second siege of Louisburg, with which, says Mr. Sandham, "commenced an era in the history of Canada which has been largely commemorated by the issue of medals, some of which are very beautiful, and each specimen possessing great attractions to the Canadian numismatist." He divides these medals into three classes: "1st, those which commemorate the capture of Louisburg only; 2nd, the capture of Quebec and Montreal; and 3rd, medals which, while commemorating both of these events, also refer to engagements in other parts of the world." Of these I shall describe only those in my collection.

First series. I. A rock, and over it a globe, inscribed in the proper parts CANADA. AMERICA, resting on a prostrate naked female figure, who has just dropped a fleur-de-lis; at the left is a British grenadier in uniform, and at the right a New-England sailor waving his hat, and between them, on a scroll, PARITER. IN. BELLA; behind the globe is the British flag, and above Fame is flying, her right hand holding a long trumpet to her lips, and in her left two wreaths of laurel; in the distance are several boats and a high rock; on the rock in the foreground, T. PINGO. F. Rev. LOVISBOVRG. TAKEN. MDCCLVIII; a view of the attack on Louisburg, taken from inside a battery with soldiers and guns, from one of which a ball just fired is seen in the air, leaving a long track; at the right is a fortified city, and at the left a lighthouse; on the ocean are several ships, one of which is in flames, and a number of boats. Silver, size 28. II. O. FAIR. BRITANNIA. HAIL; a female head facing the left; before, a Phrygian cap; behind, a trident; below, I. KIRK. F. Rev. LOVISBOVRG. TAKEN. MDCCLVIII; in exergue, I. KIRK. F.; Victory marching to the right, holding in her right hand a large codfish, with several small ones tied to the mouth, and in her left a pole passing over her shoulder and supporting an antique cuirass, a shield with a fleur-de-lis, and a palm branch. On edge, WILLIAM PITT ADMINISTRING. Silver, size 26. III. ADM<sup>l</sup>. BOSCAWEN. TOOK. CAPE. BRETON; bust of the Admiral in armor facing the right. Rev. LOUISBOURG; in exergue, IUL 26 1758; in the foreground the ocean with five ships, and beyond, a very curious view of the attack on the city, with a cannon-ball just striking a high tower on a hill. Of mixed metal, size 25. IV. Same inscription; the Admiral in naval uniform at half length facing the right, in right hand a baton. Rev. Same inscription; a similar scene, but reversed, and no cannon-ball; there are seven vessels. Copper, size 23. V. Same inscription and same design, differ-

ently executed. Rev. LOUISBURG HARBOUR; in exergue, IUL 26 1758; a scene very like the last, but with only five vessels. Copper, size 23. VI. TO BRAVE ADM<sup>t</sup>. BOSCAWEN; bust of the Admiral in armor facing the right. Rev. I SURRENDER PRISONER; in exergue 1758; at the left an officer kneeling and surrendering his sword to another officer standing at the right, and waving a sword in his right hand. Copper, size 16 1-2.

Second series. I. IACOBUS WOLFE ANGLUS; bust of the General in armor facing the left; below, GOSSET. M. KIRK. F. Rev. IN VICTORIA CÆSUS; in exergue, QUEBECÆ SEPT. XIII MDCCLIX; a funeral urn standing on a high pedestal inscribed, PRO PATRIA; above the urn is a wreath of laurel; before and around the pedestal are military trophies, flags, cannon, balls, a shield, a helmet, a sword, a drum, a trumpet, a powder-barrel, etc. Copper, size 23. II. BRITANNIA; in the field to right, WOLFE; to left, SAVNDERS; a female head facing the left, and below a wreath of laurel, through which are crossed an antique standard and a trident. Rev. QUEBEC. TAKEN. MDCCLIX; in exergue SOC. P. A. C.; Victory, with a palm in her left hand, with her right places a wreath of laurel on an antique military trophy, in which appears the shield of France, and at its foot sits a captive bound to its base; beyond is seen the prow of a galley. Silver, size 25. III. THE CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED; a laureated male figure seated on the ground, resting his right arm on the prow of a galley, holding in his left hand an oar, a beaver running up his left leg; beyond is an antique standard, with the name AMHERST inscribed in a wreath of laurel, surmounted by a lion; in exergue, the shield of France, a bow, quiver and axe. Rev. MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX; in exergue, SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE; a female figure seated weeping under a pine-tree; before her the shield of France, a sword and axe, and behind her an eagle on a rock. Silver, size 26. This reverse is imitated from the famous "Judæa Capta" of the Romans, and both this and the preceding medal were of course struck by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce to celebrate the events recorded on them.

Third series. I. GEORGIUS. II. REX.; bust of the King, in armor, crowned with laurel, and wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter, facing the left. Rev. In outer circle, SENEGAL. MAL. 2. S<sup>r</sup> MALO<sup>s</sup>. IUN. 16. CHERBOURG. AU. 16. LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27. FRONTI. AUG. 27. DUQUESNE. NOV. 24. GOREE. DE. 29; in inner circle, MARSH MASON. MARLBRO. HOW. BOSCAWEN — AMHERST. BRADSTREET. FORBES. KEPPEL.; Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion nearly to the front; the ground is sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis; at her right hand walks Justice, and at her left Liberty; above them, on a label, FÆDUS-INVICTUM.; below, MDCCLVIII. Brass, size 27. II. Same obverse. Rev. In groups from the edge inwards,

GUADALOUPE	NIAGARA	QUEBEC	CROWN POINT	LAGO <sup>s</sup>	MINDEN;
BARINGT <sup>n</sup> . MOORE	JOHNSON	WOLFE	AMHERST	BOSCAWEN	FERDINAND
MAY. 1	JULY. 25	MONCK <sup>n</sup> . TOWNS <sup>n</sup> .	AUG. 4	AUG. 19	AUG. 1
		SEP. 15 & 18			

a shield charged with a reversed fleur-de-lis, around it a label inscribed PERFDIA Eversa; at the sides, the lion and unicorn as supporters; on a ribbon is the motto, W. PITT PR. MI. AUSP. GEO. II; above the shield, HAWKE QUIBERON NOV. 20, in three lines, and below the motto, MDCCLIX. Brass, size 27. III. The reverses of the last two joined together. Brass, size 27.

Our own especial interest in the medals of Canada stops here, but Mr.

Sandham's article is continued to the present time, including the medal of the "Dominion of Canada," and several struck on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. I must correct myself so far as to say that among these later ones is certainly one which closely concerns us, and is very rare, of which I have no specimen. This is the medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, at the time of the invasion in 1812, with inscription, "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED."

## LAFAYETTE MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

I FIND in my collection of Lafayette medals the following pieces not described in the list published by you (Vol. VI. pp. 1, 30, and 59; and Vol. VII. pp. 52 and 84).

XL I. Heads of Washington and Lafayette facing each other with a wreath of two branches of olive; below, W & B. (this is the same obverse as that numbered XXXV). Rev. PAR NOBILE FRATRUM in three lines, within a wreath of two branches of olive; above the inscription a rose, and below it a rose with two leaves (the reverse is the same as the Franklin No. XXIII. described in Vol. VII. p. 51). White metal, size 17.

XLII. The head of Lafayette from the above obverse stamped on a U. S. cent for 1836. (I have some reason to think that the head of Washington from the same medal was similarly stamped on a cent, but have never seen it.)

XLIII. The obverse and reverse of No. XII. stamped on a U. S. cent for 1816, the head of Washington being on the obverse of the cent, and the head of Lafayette on the opposite side.

XLIV. The obverse of No. XII., with reverse blank. Silver.

XLV. LAFAYETTE VÉTÉRAN DE LA LIBERTÉ, in four lines; below, three wreaths intertwined; and 1789-1830, in a curved line, underneath. Rev. AUX INTREPIDES CITOYENS DE PARIS, in a curve; below, BARRICADES, in a straight line, and, under it, DES 27 28 29 JUILLET 1830, in a curved line. In the field a barricade of trees and rocks, a flag flying to the right, having, on its folds, 1789, and (under it) 1830, and a tree erect with a wreath on it. (It will be observed that the reverse of this medal is like the reverse of No. XXXIII., but differs from it slightly.) Brass, with a ring, size 18.

I note also in my collection No. XVI. in silver.

H. W. H.

Cambridge, May 10.

## FRANKLIN MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

I FIND in my collection of Franklin medals the following pieces not described in the list published by you (Vol. VII. p. 49).

XL. The obverse same as No. VII. Rev. AWARDED TO — SECOND PREMIUM, in a circle. Bronze, same size as No. VII. — 32 — except that it is thicker.

XLII. Obv. BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN GODEL F; bust of Franklin facing left. Rev. same as No. X. (It will be seen that the obverse differs but slightly from that piece.) Size 26.

XLIII. Heads of Washington and Franklin to the left. Rev. same as in No. I. Bronze, size 26.

XLIV. Same obverse. Rev. same as in No. III. Bronze, size 26.

XLV. Obverse same as No. XXXVI. (Brimelow's card.) Rev. GEO WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, curved. In the field, the head of Washington to the right, four stars on each side. Silver, size 15.

XLVI. Obv. same as No. XXXVI. Rev. GOOD FOR ONE GLASS OF SODA, in three lines, surrounded by thirty-one stars. Size 15.

XLVII. Same as No. XXXVII., except that the date on the reverse is changed to 1869, and the piece is struck in silvery alloy.

XLVIII. THE GIFT OF FRANKLIN, in two curved lines; below, two pens crossed over an open book. Rev. ADJUDGED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE AS A REWARD OF MERIT TO, in six lines. Silver, size 22.

XLIX. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Head of Franklin to the left in the field. Rev. Head of Washington, three-quarters face; BORN FEB. 22 1732. DIED DEC. 14 1799. Brass, size 11 1-2.

I note, besides, No. IX. in silver, Nos. II., VI., XVI. in bronze, No. XXIX. in copper, and No. XXIV. in white metal.

H. W. H.

*Cambridge, May 12.*

## UNITED STATES NAVAL MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, May 26, 1874.

SEARCHING the old records of the Navy Department for another and an official purpose, I chanced upon the accompanying letter, ordering the naval medals of 1812-14, and, thinking you would like it for your journal, I copied it. This letter is followed on the records by quite a number of letters on the same subject, directing Mr. Harrison about the devices, approving of devices forwarded, or instructing him as to the number and quality of the medals to be struck, whether in gold, silver, or bronze, and to whom they were to be delivered. Among the other recipients, I notice that a complete set was forwarded to the governors of each of the States of the Union.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1814.

GEORGE HARRISON, ESQ., *Navy Agent, Philadelphia:*

Sir, — In order to have made the swords and medals contemplated by the enclosed resolutions of Congress, I have to request that you will engage artists for that purpose whose abilities and taste will ensure their being executed in the best manner. You will perceive by the resolution that the device for the medal for Captains Perry and Elliott must be emblematical of the action on Lake Erie; and, it appears to me, that representations of the several engagements are the most suitable devices for the others. The best representations of those engagements yet engraved may be seen, I understand, in the Academy of Arts at Philadelphia, where the artists and amateurs might readily determine on the devices. The numbers of *dies* for the medals will be as follows, viz:

Capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution . . . . .	I
do do Macedonian by the United States . . . . .	I
do do Frolic by the Wasp . . . . .	I
do do Java by the Constitution . . . . .	I
do do Peacock by the Hornet . . . . .	I
do do Boxer by the Enterprise . . . . .	I
Victory on Lake Erie . . . . .	I
Dies . . . . .	7

The reverse of the medals will be properly appropriated to the respective portraits of the several commanders, which, I believe, have all been published, — these, however, ought to be correct likenesses. Of the number of medals of each kind to be struck, you will be informed in due time.

As it will scarcely be possible to represent distinctly the deeply interesting scenes of the memorable victory of Erie on one face of the medal, it may be well to omit the portrait of Com<sup>o</sup>. Perry, and divide the representation of the action into the two prominent and distinct parts which mark the crisis of the battle, in the first terminating with the abandonment of the Lawrence, and the passage of the Hero in his gig, with his flag, from that ship to the Niagara. Second, the bringing up of the gunboats and small vessels by Captain Elliott, and the subsequent breaking through the enemy's line and capture of his whole fleet. Thus the entire action may be distinctly and beautifully represented.

Herewith you will receive one of the medals struck for Commodore Preble, which is tolerably well executed and of good size. The emblematical figures ought to be bold and distinct, rather than minutely delineated, which renders the effect less striking and enhances the labour and cost. With respect to the cost it must be regulated by a due attention to the views of the Legislature and to economy without parsimony.

The number is considerable, and will require all the artists who are qualified for the execution.

It is very desirable to have them completed as soon as possible, and particularly before the next meeting of Congress. If the number of artists in Philad<sup>a</sup> shall not be sufficient, you will employ those of New York or elsewhere. I submit this business to your care with confidence and pleasure, because I know that your own discriminating tastes and judgment in these matters will be combined with your admiration of the men, and the scenes to be commemorated, in producing the best and most speedy execution.

The sword for Capt. Elliott will be an elegant dress sword — a cut and thrust, with belt, &c., such in form as is prescribed for a dress sword of a captain in the navy, but decorated with devices and inscriptions suitable to the occasion, and finished in the best style the sum of \$800 will procure. The swords of the warrant officers, twelve in number, will be of the same form and with proper belts, &c., will be finished in the best style that \$250 each will procure. These you will please have finished as soon as possible.

The medals should be finished in succession according to the order of the dates of the events, unless the whole can be put in hand at once, which is very desirable.

I am respectfully, &c.,

W. JONES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

## POSTHUMOUS PORTRAITS ON COINS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

"ONE thousand Prussian thalers are to be struck off at the Mint at Berlin, in commemoration of the decease of the late king. They will bear the head of that sovereign, as modelled after his death, and the date of 1861."

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. of Prussia, died 2d January, 1861, so that, of course but few, if any coins could have been struck in that year during his life. The purpose noticed in the paragraph above, however, was carried out, and thalers with the portrait of the dead king were struck in 1861, of which

I have one. I do not know if the number was limited to one thousand. A long and curious paper might be written on this subject of coins (not medals) struck in commemoration and bearing the features of the dead. Among the Romans, whose Emperors, as well as many other members of the imperial family, were raised at death to the rank of Divinities, it was the usual custom; and their coins are common with the inscription "Divus" or "Diva," and the head of a deceased Emperor or Cæsar, or the wife, brother or sister, son or daughter of one. The reverse generally expresses the fact of deification, and the usual legend is "Consecratio" or "Æternitas," with a funeral-pile or a peacock. This custom has been somewhat followed in modern times, notably in the Republic of Bolivia, which has always placed on its coins the head of the "Liberator." An interesting and agreeable custom prevails in Denmark, where, at the accession of each new monarch, coins are struck bearing his head on one side, and on the other that of his dead predecessor. I have specimens of the last two, each a large silver piece. The former has on one side the head of Christian VIII. crowned with oak; inscription, CHRISTIAN VIII., KONGE AF DANMARK DOD DEN 20 JANUAR, 1848. 1 SPECIES. Rev. Head of Frederick VII. uncrowned; inscription, FREDERIK VII. KONGE AF DANMARK. FOLKETS KJÆRLIGHED MIN STYRKE. 1848. The other has on one side the head of Frederick VII. crowned with oak; inscription, FREDERIK VII. KONGE AF DANMARK DOD DEN 15 NOVEMBER 1863. 2 RIGSDALER. Rev. Head of Christian IX. uncrowned; inscription, CHRISTIAN IX. KONGE AF DANMARK MED GUD FOR ÆRE OG RET. 1863. From the whole range of numismatics many more examples might probably be taken, but these few instantly suggested themselves to my mind, as occurring in my own collection. Perhaps some of our readers may recall and communicate other instances of equal or greater importance.

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## INDIAN PEACE MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

I GLADLY comply with your request for a fuller description of the Indian Peace Medals in my collection. I was not aware of their rarity. As I wrote you in my previous letter, there is an engraved copy of the medal published in an octavo volume of the "History of the Massacre of Wyoming," by whom I know not.

The medals in my possession were found in 1859 on the banks of the Ohio River, at Point Pleasant, Va.—the scene of the battle between the Indians under Cornstalk and the Virginia troops under General Andrew Lewis in 1774. The washing away of the banks by the high waters of the Ohio brought to light a great many Indian relics of those days, and, among other things thus discovered, were the medals in my possession, and also a silver or pewter plate bearing an inscription in French, relating to the encampment of the French at that point on their first voyage up the Ohio River. This plate is supposed to be now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The medals were found by Dr. S. G. Shaw of Point Pleasant, and presented to me. The largest of these is black with corrosion.



No. 1. Obv. Bust of George I., draped and laureated, facing right; legend, GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. Large Indian to the right drawing his bow in the act of shooting a deer, which stands on a hill to the left behind a short tree; flowers and bushes in the back-ground and sun at the top; exergue, blank. Brass, looped, size 26.

No. 2. Obv., bust of George —, laureated, facing left; legend, GEORGIUS — MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Rev., Indian to right, nearly erect, leaning forward under a tree, which follows the curve of the medal, holding a bow at arms' length in left hand, right hand slightly extended beyond his body; to the left, on slightly more elevated ground than the Indian, and under a tree which follows the curve of the medal, a deer is running at full speed; in foreground, a shrub. Brass, looped, size 16.

Very truly yours,

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., *May 9, 1874.*

## THE WEBSTER MEDALS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP, the president of this society, being about to leave with his family for a short European visit, invited the members to his house, for a social meeting, last Thursday evening. The occasion was one of great interest. These social meetings of the society, held at the houses of members, are additional to the regular monthly meetings held in the society's halls, and while there is less formality attending them, there is always matter of business appropriate to the objects of the society. The host may use his privilege of inviting a few additional guests not members, and such were present on this occasion. Among these was Hon. Peter Harvey, whose presence proved to be of especial importance.

The published proceedings of the society will, in due time, give a full account, with details of what may here be noticed only in general terms. Mr. Harvey has for some time been the possessor of a case of valuable medals, composing a series, which, by order of Congress, were struck in Paris, under the superintendence of Lafayette, to be presented to General Washington. The gift, a rich, beautiful, and instructive historic memorial of a nation's gratitude, remained treasured in the hands of the chief till his death, when, in the partition of his property among his kindred, they fell, in a subsequent generation, into the possession of one not able or wise enough to retain them. The medals came, by purchase, or redemption, into the hands of Hon. Daniel Webster, and descended to his heirs. By a process which needs not to be related here, they came next into the hands of Mr. Harvey. The recent completion of the fire-proof building of the society inspired him, as it has many others of its benefactors, to make it the depository of treasures which were subject to so many risks in private ownership. He availed himself of the opportunity of this meeting to offer these medals to it as a gift, promising to accompany it with some valuable documents of an illustrative character, to appear in the

proceedings. Mr. Harvey's modest and hearty remarks, communicating some of the facts connected with the fortunes of the medals, were listened to with profound attention. The precious gift was most gratefully received by the society, and after a few words of interest from Messrs. Charles Francis Adams and Leverett Saltonstall, the case was committed to the trust of the cabinet keeper, Mr. William S. Appleton, with instructions to have prepared for it a silver plate recognizing the contents and the name of the generous donor from whom it was received.

The president also presented to the society some old coins and a considerable package of *currency*, of an ancient date, that failed of keeping *current*. The cabinet keeper was instructed to keep it carefully as "a reserve," and not to allow it to get into circulation again. — *Evening Transcript*, April 23, 1874.

[The above medals were shown to the Boston Numismatic Society at their meeting in May, 1870, by Mr. George W. Pratt, through the courtesy of Mr. Peter Harvey. They comprised the following: that presented to Washington, commemorating the evacuation of Boston (the most prominent), those given to William Washington, Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne, Horatio Gates, John Edgar Howard, Daniel Morgan, De Fleury, John Stewart, Benjamin Franklin (1786), and the "Libertas Americana," all in silver. — Ed.]

### DOLLAR OF 1794.

UNITED STATES COINAGE. — Some of the dollars *now* coining at the Mint of the United States, have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a head, with flowing tresses, encircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word "Liberty" at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse is the *Bald Eagle*, inclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words "*United States of America*." The edge is well indented, in which are the words "One Dollar, or Unit. *Hundred Cents*." The *tout ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency. — *N. H. Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1794.

[The late issue of these dollars in 1794, and the want of "boldness of execution," accounts for their scarcity and condition. — Ed.]

### JAPANESE COINS.

THE gold yen is the unit of account adopted for the purposes of internal commerce several years ago, at the instance of American gentlemen interested in establishing a simple and uniform system of international coinage. The yen differs as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States, by a reduction of only about three-tenths of one per cent. The yen contains of fine gold pre-

cisely one gramme and a half, and being of nine-tenths' fineness, weighs just one gramme and two thirds. Consequently, a decagramme of gold of the ordinary standard of nine-tenths' fineness, is equivalent in value exactly to six yens. It is expected by friends of international coinage that Congress will, at an early day, reduce the weight of its standard gold coinage by the small amount of three-tenths of one per cent., thus making our gold dollar the exact equivalent of the yen. It is also expected that European and other nations will adopt gold standards, which will possess as to weight, simple relationship to the metric unit of weight, the gramme, a unit of weight which is destined to be universally accepted for international purposes.

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### SHELL MONEY.

THAT history repeats itself is well illustrated in the arguments advanced by the inflationists of our day in support of their theories of the inestimable advantages of a liberal supply of irredeemable paper currency. The prototype of these modern financiers was far in advance of his followers of to-day, and occupied an eminence to which they can hardly hope to arrive. In his veracious history of New York, Diedrich Knickerbocker thus succinctly relates the sagacious financial policy of Governor William Kieft:

"Next to his projects for the suppression of poverty, may be classed those of William the Testy, for increasing the wealth of New-Amsterdam. Solomon, of whose character for wisdom the little governor was somewhat emulous, had made gold and silver as plenty as the stones in the streets of Jerusalem. William Kieft could not pretend to vie with him as to the precious metals, but he determined, as an equivalent, to flood the streets of New-Amsterdam with Indian money. This was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought out of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called seawant or wampum. These had formed a native currency among the simple savages, who were content to take them of the Dutchmen in exchange for peltries. In an unlucky moment, William the Testy, seeing this money of easy production, conceived the project of making it the current coin of the province. It is true it had an intrinsic value among the Indians, who used it to ornament their robes and moccasins, but among the honest burghers it had no more intrinsic value than those rags which form the paper currency of modern days. This consideration, however, had no weight with William Kieft. He began by paying all the servants of the company, and all the debts of government in strings of wampum. He sent emissaries to sweep the shores of Long Island, which was the Ophir of this modern Solomon, and abounded in shell-fish. These were transported in loads to New-Amsterdam, coined into Indian money, and launched into circulation. And now, for a time, affairs went on swimmingly; money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, 'a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity.'"

## DOLLAR OF CHRISTIAN, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

*Obverse:* CHRISTIAN. HERTZ. ZV. BRAVNSCHW. V. LVNENB. (Christian, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg.) In four lines across the field, GOTTES FREYNDT DER PFAFFEN FEINDT: (God's Friend, the Priest's Enemy.)

*Reverse:* A right arm stretched from the clouds, holding a naked sword. In a circle, TOVT. AVEC. DIEV. 1. 6. 22. (All for God.)

The author of this dollar, Duke Christian, a son of Henry Julius of Brunswick and his second wife, Elizabeth, was born at Grönigen in Halberstadt, Sept. 20, 1591. In 1616, after the death of his father and two brothers, Henry Charles and Rudolphus, he was chosen Bishop of Halberstadt. He was, however, much better fitted, both by nature and inclination, for the sword than for the bishop's staff. He exhibited the first proof of his martial spirit in the Netherlands. Afterwards in the Thirty Years' War, he was an adherent of Frederick the Fifth, Count Palatine of Bohemia, and a devoted servant of his beautiful wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James the First of England. After the defeat at Prague, he took the Queen's glove from her hand, placed it on his hat, and swore never to remove it or to rest until he had seen Frederick restored to his throne. Although he had to close his eyes without participating in such a happy result, yet he acted his part well, and if Frederick, at the advice of his peace-loving father-in-law, had not disbanded his army, his affairs might have been more prosperous. In 1621, Christian collected an army, captured Amoenburg, and intended to march through France and join the Count of Mansfeld, but was driven back into Westphalia. In 1622, he captured Lippe, Soest, and Paderborn, obtaining in the two latter a large amount of booty, chiefly gold and silver vessels and statues from the churches. He found in one a large silver statue of St. Liborius, which he embraced and thanked for having waited so long for him and then had it melted and coined into the dollars described above. When the news of this reached Amsterdam an engraving was issued with the title, *Westphaelsche Transjormatie, alwaer S. Liborius verandert in Rijxdaelers*, or Westphalian transformation where St. Liborius was transformed into dollars. It represents the whole life of the statue. In the first corner the goldsmith and his assistants are making the statue, "Here St. Liborius was born and made." In the second corner, "he is consecrated and placed upon an altar." In the third, "he is honored with prayers and money," and in the last, "made into Rix dollars and paid to the soldiers." Copies of the different dollars are also given; among them one with the inscription, *Ite in mundum universum*.

The enemies of our Duke, Crazy Christian, as they called him, contended that the arm on his coin was an omen of the misfortune which befell him shortly after in the battle of Fleury, where he was wounded so severely in the left arm as to necessitate its amputation. He had the operation performed in the open field, to the sound of trumpets and drums, and proclaiming that it was not the arm represented on his coins, went on with his fighting more heartily than ever. He is said to have issued a dollar at this time, with a hand and a sword, and the inscription *altera restat*, signifying that though one arm was shot away, another remained able to fight. And another with, *Verlier ich gleich Arm und Bein, so will ich doch der Foffen Feind sein*. "Though

I lose both arm and leg yet will I be the priests' enemy." However, no such dollars are now known.

Goltzius, in his *Epistolæ Cl. Vīror. de re Numismatica*, page 142, says that these dollars were coined from the silver coffin of St. Liborius, and that afterwards the coffin was restored and on its sixteen corners a like number of these dollars were placed, where it is still to be seen in Paderborn, with the inscription, *Liborium redivivum*. In 1670, Rudolph Augustus restruck some of these dollars, but as but few were issued they are as rare as the originals. But to come to the end of our article and our Duke: "he died in 1626, poisoned, as Carlyle asserts in his 'History of Frederick II. ;' and if so, the enemies of the rude soldier took effectual care that this time divine judgment should not err."

— *The Curiosity Hunter*.

E. W. H.

### WASHINGTON MEDAL BY HALLIDAY.

THERE is a gentleman in this city, who possesses the only original medal of George Washington now in this country. There were only four struck, as the die split upon the fifth. The other three are said to be in possession of the crown of Great Britain, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Belgium. This has the date of 1797, on its face is a correct likeness of Washington, and showing the date of his resignation and his relinquishment of the Presidency. On the reverse is a coat of arms, including a tomahawk and a quiver full of arrows. It was left to this gentleman by a Mr. Philpot, an Englishman, whom he provided for and nursed in his last hours. It is the work of one Halliday, of England. — *Washington Chronicle*.

[The above might have been placed under the head of "Newspaper Cuttings," Vol. VIII. p. 55. It is as far from the truth in the statement of rarity as of description. The Medal to which it refers is correctly described in Vol. VII. p. 77, of the *Journal*, as follows:

*Obverse*: GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; Bust of Washington facing the right; on edge of arm, Halliday, S. *Reverse*: COMMISSION RESIGNED: PRESIDENCY RELINQUISHED; in exergue 1797; an altar, half covered by a cloth, showing on one end the shield of the United States, on it lie the sword and fasces, circled by a wreath of olive. Size 34.

Another of same design, with the inscriptions abbreviated, is of size 29. — ED.]

### CHURCH TOKENS.

[See *Journal*, Vol. VI. pp. 70, 84, Vol. VIII. pp. 44, 92.]

BOSWELL, in narrating the visit of Dr. Johnson to M'Aulay, minister of Calder, says (Croker's *Boswell*, i. 350):

"Mrs. M'Aulay received us and told us that her husband was in the Church, distributing tokens."

In a note he informs us that:

"In Scotland there is a great deal of preparation before administering the sacrament. The minister of the parish examines the people as to their

fitness, and to those of whom he approves give little pieces of tin, stamped with the name of the parish, as *tokens*, which they must produce before receiving it. This is a species of priestly power, and sometimes may be abused."

Dr. Jamieson (*Scot. Dict.*, s. v.), in explanation of the word *token*, refers to this passage, and adds, —

"The first instance, so far as I have observed, of the use of tokens was at the Glasgow Assembly of 1638."

He then quotes Spalding (*Bann. Club*, i. 77):

"Weill, within the said church, the assembly thereafter sits down; the church doors was straitly guarded by the toun, none had entrance but he who had ane token of lead, declaring he was ane covenanter."

But tokens were of much earlier use in Scotland than 1638. The Liturgy, drawn up for the Church of Scotland, *circa* 1635, not later, has this rubric prefixed to the Order for Administration of Holy Communion: —

"So many as intend to be partakers of the holy communion shall receive these tokens from the minister the night before."

The style of this rubric shows clearly that the reference was to an established practice, not to an innovation. In a note to the first impression of this book (it existed in manuscript till 1871), the editor says (p. 107): —

"The use of tokens is mentioned very soon after the Reformation, and it has ever since been continued in the Church of Scotland. They have always been used too in the Episcopal congregations of old standing in the north of Scotland."

To this I may add that some forty years ago they were brought into use in the principal (at that time I suppose the only) Roman Catholic Church in Glasgow. Whether or not their use has been discontinued there, I cannot say. — *From London Notes and Queries*, March 14, 1874, p. 201.

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### COIN SALES.

WE give below a list of coin sales which have taken place during the last year, allusions to which have from time to time appeared in the pages of the *Journal*:

Catalogue of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Washington, Colonial, and Pattern Pieces, Numismatic Book and Coin Cabinets. The Collection of Isaac Francis Wood, Esq. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. May 19, 20, and 21, 1873. Catalogue by E. Cogan. 1853 lots.

Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. June 9, 10, and 11, 1873. Catalogue by Edward Cogan. 1365 lots.

Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of Coins and Medals, American Cents and American Gold. From the Cabinets of L. G. Parmelee and G. F. Seavey. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. 18, 19, and 20 June, 1873. Catalogue by William H. Strobbridge.

Catalogue of Professor J. M. Macallister's Collection of Coins and Medals. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. 24, 25, 26, and 27 September, 1873. Catalogue by W. H. Strobbridge. 1625 lots.

Catalogue of a Collection of Rare Coins. F. H. Schulze, 35 Wall Street. New York. Sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. October 13 and 14, 1873.

The pieces named sold as follows: Double Thaler, John of Leyden, 1534, \$7.25. Coin of the last Count of Mansfeld, \$5.75. Gold Florin of Mayence, coined 1373-79, \$4.25. Gold Coin, coined for Luther, Centennial Jubilee, 1617, \$4.75. Klippe Thaler, coined under John George of Saxony, 1693, \$6.50. Thaler celebrating fiftieth anniversary of Waterloo, \$7.50. John Huss Thaler, 1415, \$7.00. Double Thaler, Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich, 1690, \$3.25. III. Bell Thaler, August of Brunswick, 1643, \$4.25. Double Thaler, Maximilian I. of Germany, 1509, \$3.25. Anabaptist Thaler, 1530-40, \$3.75. Double Victory Thaler, William I. Emperor of Germany, 1870-71, \$7.00. Coin of the Siege of Vienna by the Turks, 1529, \$2.25. Five Francs of the Commune, 1871, \$6.00. Gold Coin of Louis XIII., 1636, \$2.75. Sieberling, thirty years after Christ, \$3.25. Scudo of Ed. Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1631, \$3.12. Byzantine Coin, Emperor Heraklius, 800, \$4.25. Three Centimes of Venice and Lombardy, 1822. \$4.00. Byzantine Coin, Fifth Century, \$3.63. 1-2, 1-4, and 1-8 Real Rep. of Honduras, 1869-70, per set, \$7.80. Jubilee Thaler, Frederick King of Sweden, 1721, \$5.00. Sixpence, Philip and Mary, 1554, \$2.12. Memorial Coin Charles II., sup. of his Brother's Revolt, 1678, \$6.25.

920 lots — mostly German, in silver and copper. Total amount of sale, \$408.23.

Catalogue of Miscellaneous Gold, Silver, and Brass Medals and Coins. C. A. Leveridge, by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. November 6 and 7, 1873. 976 lots. Amount of sale, \$181.75.

Auctioneers would confer a favor on collectors, and at the same time deal justly with the owners and purchasers, by insisting that collections offered for sale by them should be fairly and intelligently described.

Catalogue of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, etc. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. 20th and 21st November, 1873. Catalogue by Edward Cogan.

The pieces named sold as follows: 1851, Silver Dollar, \$25.00. 1858, Proof Set, \$17.00. 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, large Planchet, \$9.50. 1652, Oak Tree Shilling, \$7.50. 1652, Oak Tree Shilling, variety, \$7.50. 1652, Oak Tree Sixpence, \$5.25. 1836, Gobrecht Dollar, \$70.00. Set of Pattern Honduras Copper, four pieces, \$16.00. 1797, Eagle, \$15.50. 1795, Half Eagle, \$11.50. 1806, Half Eagle, \$7.50. 1804, Cent, \$7.00. 1811, Cent, \$4.50. 1795, Half Cent, \$6.50. Henry Clay Medal, \$43.00. James I., Unit or XX Shilling Piece, \$8.50. George III. Sovereign, \$4.75. George III. Half Guinea, \$4.50. Twenty Marks of Ludwig II. of Bayern, \$4.12. 1791, Washington Small Eagle, \$5.25. 1792, Washington Cent, poor, \$10.25. Second Presidency of Washington Copper, \$5.00. Glass Medal, side face of Washington, \$4.50. 1641, Broad Dollar of Munster, \$4.75. 1722, Brunswick and Lunenburg Crown, \$3.50. 1768. Nuremberg Crown of Joseph II., \$3.00. 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, \$3.25. 1799, Cent, \$16.00. Total amount of sale, \$988.79. 847 lots.

Catalogue of United States and Foreign Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc. Thomas Birch & Son. Philadelphia, January 13, 14, and 15, 1874. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine. 1146 lots.

Catalogue of Numismatic Collections, Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. February 11 and 12, 1874. 845 lots. Amount of sale, \$226.50.

Executors' Sale of Gold, Silver, and Copper United States and Foreign Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc., the Collection of John Campbell (deceased). Thomas Birch & Son. Philadelphia, February 17, 18, and 19, 1874. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine. 1139 lots.

Catalogue of Coins, Medals, and Tokens, Bric-a-Brac, Antiques from Pompeii, Old Paintings on Copper, Enamels, Mosaics, Snuff Boxes, Watches, etc. Indian Antiquities, Pressed Flowers and Plants. The Property of W. Elliot Woodward. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. February 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1874. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge.

We give the prices of a portion of the most desirable pieces :

Wolfe Medal, Louisbourg, etc., brass, v. f., \$5.37. U. S. Cents, 1793, fine, \$10.00; another, "proof," \$48.00; another, Liberty Cap, f., \$17.00; 1795, edge inscribed, uncir., \$45.00; another, \$9.00; 1796, v. f., \$7.00; 1797, f., \$9.00; another, uncir., \$6.00; 1798, uncir., \$12.00; 1799, \$17.00; 1800, uncir., \$17.00; 1802, two, uncir., \$5.00 each; another, \$5.50; 1803, do., \$7.25; 1804, ex. f., \$36.00; 1809, f., \$5.50; 1810, uncir., \$11.00; 1813, f., \$4.50; 1814, f., \$2.75; 1819, proof, \$4.00; 1832, uncir., \$3.75; 1836, p., \$3.25. Half Cents, 1793, f., \$9.00; 1795, ex. f., \$14.00; another, \$3.75; 1796, counterfeit, \$7.00. Four Pine Tree Shillings, 90 cts., \$2.75, do., \$4.75, \$6.50. "New Yorke Token," brass, \$50.00; another in soft metal, \$20.00. Lord Baltimore Shilling, v. f., \$23.00. Groat, \$14.00. Token, "Gloucester Co., Virginia," brass, \$27.50. "Florida Medal," silver, \$40.00. Annapolis Shilling, f., \$6.50; two others, \$3.25 and \$2.25. GEORGIUS III. REX.; *Rev.* IMMUNE COLUMBIA, 1785, \$10.50. VERMON. AUCTORI; *Rev.* IMMUNE COLUMBIA, \$6.75. "Carolina Medal," \$2.00. (See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III. p. 68, and Vol. V. p. 69.) Peace Medal, FAUSTISSIMO FEDERE JUNCTÆ, 7TH OCTOBER, 1783, p., silver, \$16.00; another, p., \$6.00. "Dutch-American" Medal, 1781, p., silver, \$16.00. Medal, BATTLE OF VIGO BAY, 1702, f., silver, \$7.50. Eccleston Washington Medal, p., \$7.50. Silver Dollars, 1795, f., \$5.00; do., \$2.00; 1797, f., \$6.50; do., \$2.50; 1798, f., \$3.50; do., \$2.75; 1844, f., \$2.00; do., \$2.25. Half Dollars, 1807, f., \$2.20; 1811, f., \$1.75; 1836, v. f., \$2.00. Quarter Dollars, 1804, ex. f., \$20.00; 1806, f., \$3.25; 1853, without arrows, \$3.10. Dimes, 1796, \$2.12; 1798, f., \$7.00; 1807, \$3.50; do., \$2.50; 1811, \$2.25; 1821, f., \$2.00. Half Dimes, 1795, \$2.38; 1796, ex. f., \$7.50; 1797, v. f., \$2.25; 1805, poor, \$4.50; do., poor, \$3.75; 1846, f., \$1.25. 1852 lots. Priced Catalogues can be obtained of W. H. Strobridge, No. 1 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catalogue of a Large Collection of Bric-a-Brac, Gems, Bronzes, Mosaics, Enamels, Cameos, Intaglios — Roman, Gallic, and Egyptian; Armor, Medals, and Coins, etc., etc. March 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1874. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge. 1158 lots.

Catalogue of the Antique, Medieval, and Modern Coins, Medals, and Jetons, known as the Groux Collection, now the property of a Lady in Washington, D. C. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. April 7, 8, and 9, 1874. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge. 1173 lots.

Parker Sale of Coins and Medals. By Bangs, Merwin, & Co., May 5-8, 1874. We note the prices of a few of the most desirable pieces. Priced Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dollars, 1794, fair, \$30; 1795, good, \$3.00; 1798, \$3.75; 1853, v. f., \$3.00; 1854, proof, \$20.00; 1858, proof, \$15.00; half do., 1795, \$2.63; 1796, fair, \$11.50; 1797, good, \$17.00; 1815, f., \$3.13; 1850, v. f., \$2.25; 1851, f., \$2.00. Quarter Dollars, 1804, f., \$17.00; 1853, without arrows, \$4.50. Dimes, 1796, good, \$2.25; 1797, good, \$7.00; 1804, poor, \$5.50; 1807, good, \$2.13. Half Dimes, 1794, good, \$3.10; 1797, f., \$3.25; 1801, fair, \$2.50; 1805, fine, \$24.00. Quarter Eagle, 1797, \$15.00; U. S. Cents, 1793, Ring Cent, good, \$9.00; 1799, fair, \$9.50; 1804, fair, \$7.50; do., \$5.00; 1809, fair, \$3.25; 1810, \$3.00; 1811, \$2.75; 1812, f., \$2.00; 1813, v. g., \$2.75; 1835, f., \$1.00. Half Cents, 1793, poor, \$2.00; 1794, fair, \$1.00;



1795, do., \$1.00; 1802, \$1.05; 1811, poor, \$1.00; 1831, fair, \$4.25; 1841, good, \$4.00. Medals. — Declaration of Independence, by Wright, in copper, \$29.50; Eccleston Medal, copper, \$9.00; "Washington's Letter to Hamilton," silver, \$11.50; "Manley Medal," in silver, \$8.50; Washington, C. C. A. U. S., 1783, silver, \$31.00; Washington, Large Eagle, Cent, 1791, f., \$7.00; California, Vigilance Medal, silver, \$17.00.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison Avenue, New York City, on Thursday evening, March 26, 1874, Charles E. Anthon, LL. D., presiding.

The report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was accepted, and with some amendments adopted. Among other important changes introduced thereby, is the reducing the number of regular meetings to *four quarterly*, and transferring all matters of business to an Executive Committee, composed of the board of officers, said committee to meet once a month or oftener, as circumstances may dictate. All nominations for membership of any kind are to be referred to the Executive Committee with power; also, all financial questions, and the annual nomination of a new Board of Officers, the list to be submitted to the Society three months before the annual meeting. Any person residing within the limits of the United States may become eligible to *resident* membership; corresponding members can hereafter only be elected for a term of two years, with the privilege of continued reelection at the option of the Executive Committee. Honorary members will be limited to fifty living at any one time. Any resident or corresponding member may become a life member by the payment of thirty dollars at one time. All propositions for membership must be submitted, *in writing*, to the Executive Committee.

The officers elected for 1874-5 were as follows:

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL. D., *President*,  
 DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Vice-President*,  
 WILLIAM POILLION, *Secretary*,  
 ISAAC F. WOOD, *Librarian*,  
 All of New York City.  
 BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*,  
 EDWARD GROH, *Curator*,  
 Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Wood announced the decease of Rev. William Wood Seymour, a resident, and formerly an active member of the Society. He had for some years past been an invalid, and died after a long and painful illness, resulting in peritonitis. The Executive Committee was ordered to prepare a suitable notice, with especial reference to his labors on the "Antiquity of the Cross," a work which he left nearly finished in manuscript, and to which he had devoted all his leisure moments at home and abroad during the last fifteen years.

Professor Anthon exhibited the twelve Cæsars, in gold, of which the following are particularly rare: The DIVUS JULIUS, with rev. NEMESIS, restored by Trajan; the OTHO; and the VITELLIUS. He also exhibited two FIRST BRASS OF

Vitellius, recently obtained by him from Paris. Rev. MARS VICTOR and PAX AUGUSTI, very rare and in splendid condition. Also, a series of silver medals, struck in France and Holland, on the declaration of American independence, beginning with Dr. Franklin's "Non Sine Dies" and terminating with the "Opé Vulcani," of which only one other specimen in this metal (that of Mr. Appleton, of Boston) is known to exist in this country.

The report of the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Levick, showing a balance (exclusive of the permanent funds) in favor of the Society, was referred to the Finance Committee. That of the Curator was laid over till the meeting in June. That of the Librarian exhibited considerable increase in the library, especially mentioning valuable additions in works on Greek, Roman, Jewish, and English Coinage, by Mr. J. H. Hickcox, of Albany; several volumes in French on Greek and Roman Numismatics, through a generous donation by Mr. E. Caylus, of New York; a series of public documents, relating to the Mint, by Mr. John Bowne of the Treasury Department, Washington; volumes from Rev. Dr. Perry of Geneva; a valuable series of catalogues from Mr. Cogan; works on Coins and Antiquities by exchange with the Smithsonian, etc.

Among the donations received, were a medal of the "Church of Jesus," the first evangelical church established in Mexico, from George H. Lovett; a series of four medals of the Cincinnati Exhibition, from Mr. Cleaneay, of Ohio; a bronze impression from the dies of the gold medal presented by the French Society of Philadelphia to President Thiers (of which only one hundred in bronze and two in silver were struck previous to cancelling the dies), from Mr. I. F. Wood; a set of his Boston "Numismatic Society Memorial Medals" from Mr. Wood; also, a copy of Wheelan's "Numismatic Atlas of the Roman Empire," from the same donor.

Mr. Appleton, of Boston, presented the Society with a beautifully bound copy of his recently published list of the Washington Medals, a donation much appreciated, there having been no comprehensive description of the "Washington Series" since the publication of Snowden's work, now out of print.

Donations were also received from J. W. Kline and W. E. DuBois, of Philadelphia, and the Educational Bureau of Montreal.

A letter was read from John T. Pickett, Esq., of Washington, accompanying a copy of his pamphlet on the "Great Seal of the late Confederate States," and the loan of a photographic copy of the certificate of Messrs. Wyon, of London, engravers of the original seal. Letters were also read from the Georgia Historical Society, from Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, of Baltimore; from Professor Pliny E. Chase, of Philadelphia, relative to his forthcoming work on the "Tokens of the Civil War;" from E. W. Taft, and others.

The Society adjourned at a late hour.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

#### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*April 9.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations, viz.: A silver medal of the Boston Numismatic and the New Eng-

land Historic-Genealogical Societies, and a pamphlet on the seal of the Confederate States, from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, and a parcel of one hundred and thirty coins, mostly silver, from Mr. David M. Balfour, of Boston; for both of these the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Parmelee exhibited a bright cent of 1808 picked out of a large lot of coppers, a beautiful impression of the Pitt token, and the three varieties of the New York cent of 1787 with the arms of the State on one side and an eagle displayed on the other. Mr. George W. Cram, of Norwalk, Conn., was present by invitation, and exhibited several rare pieces, including three varieties of the Higley or Granby coppers, the "NON VI VIRTUTE VICI," the pattern of New Hampshire of 1776, with a pine-tree and "AMERICAN LIBERTY" on one side, and a harp on reverse, a specimen in silver of the five-dollar piece of the Massachusetts and California Company 1849, etc. The meeting was very fully attended. The Society adjourned at 5 1-4 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*May 7.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President communicated a donation of three French copper medallions from Mr. Henry S. Adams. Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, was elected a Corresponding Member, and Mr. George W. Cram, of Norwalk, Conn., was elected a Resident Member. Mr. Parmelee exhibited a "Commercial" Dollar of 1872, a piece of whose origin there is no record; the sight of this one brought out various criticisms on the management of affairs at the United States Mint. Mr. Crosby exhibited a variety of the Pitt token of 1766 of a smaller size than usual. The Secretary exhibited a bronze medal of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, 1866, by Wyon of London, and a silver medal struck in Mexico in 1809, to commemorate events in Spain in 1808, by "UN AMERICANO AMIGO DEL ORDEN." The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*June 4.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, accepting Corresponding Membership. He also read a letter from Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., accompanying a copy of the Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, Va., a donation to the Library, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Messrs. Enoch R. Morse, of Boston, and Marcellus Littlefield, of Woburn, were elected Resident Members. Mr. Parmelee exhibited five varieties of cents of 1839, and four of 1843, two of the latter, however, differing only in size of planchet. Mr. Creamer showed a very fair specimen of the dollar of 1794. Mr. Crosby exhibited a double-Joannes of Portugal, and a handsome crown of Bremen. Mr. Holland showed a series of medals relating principally to the old French War and the conquest of Canada, but containing also the rare medal of the War of 1812 for Upper Canada Preserved. Mr. Pratt exhibited a beautiful cent of 1799, which has long been well known, and a parcel of coins from England, with some American pieces and several nice specimens of English gold of various sovereigns. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE third number of the *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society* to May, 1874, has been received. Its contents are of much interest, and are as follows: Sketch of the French Copper Coinage; Obsidional Coins, with illustrations; Memoir of Daniel Eccleston, with an engraving of the Medal of Washington which he caused to be engraved as an expression of his admiration of the "Father of his Country;" Jetons or Counters, with plate; Naval and Military Medals, with plate; Mysore Medal, plate, etc., etc.

The three numbers, which have been issued at irregular intervals, make a handsome volume of 106 pages, and are printed on fine paper and in a superior manner. They show this Society to be prosperous, and its contributions to numismatic science are very valuable.

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## THE GALLEON TREASURE.

A COMPANY has been organized in New York to recover the vast amount of treasure known, by well authenticated facts of history, to have been sunk in the fleet of Spanish galleons in the harbor of Vigo, in Spain, in 1702.

The treasure contained in the galleons of 1702 was the accumulation of four years, both public and private, and estimated at a value of eighty millions of pieces of eight (each piece of eight being the equivalent of one piastre, or Spanish silver dollar). This fleet of galleons, laden with the treasure, and convoyed by a French fleet of 23 line-of-battle ships, arrived in the harbor of Vigo in September, 1702. An attack was made by a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet on the Franco-Spanish fleet, with a view to the capture of the treasure on the 22d October, 1702. The success of the attack being imminent, the French and Spanish officers determined, rather than that the treasure should fall into the hands of the Anglo-Dutch, to burn and sink the galleons with the treasure in the harbor of Vigo; and, in pursuance of this determination, 14 of the galleons with the treasure were sunk, the remaining 9 falling into the possession of the Anglo-Dutch, namely, 4 to the English and 5 to the Dutch. Of the four taken by the English, the most valuable, namely, the prize taken by the *Monmouth*, sunk at the entrance of the Bay of Vigo, from striking on a sunken rock; and the Dutch were compelled to abandon two of their prizes, being unable to extinguish the flames; thus leaving 17 out of the 23 galleons submerged.

A comparatively small portion of coin, forming part of the treasure, had been landed at Vigo before the attack, but the total value of treasure submerged approximates as near as can be determined, and upon the lowest estimate, at not less than *thirty-seven millions of dollars*.

## SPANISH INSURGENT COINS.

THE insurgents of Cartagena, Spain, are manufacturing large coins of silver money of the value of four shillings. On one side are stamped in a circle the words, "Cartagena besieged by the Centralists," and in the centre, "September, 1873"; on the other side there are the words, "Five Pesetas — Revolution," and in the centre "Cantonal."

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## CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

THE *American Historical Record* for June, 1874, gives the following account of the Centennial Medals — recently struck — and which of course are centennial only in name:

"Messrs. Deihl, of Philadelphia, have issued and published several centennial medals. One of these has on one side a view of the Old State House, under which is the following inscription: COMMENCED, 1729, FINISHED, 1734. On a semicircle spanning it are the words: 1776, INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1876. On the other side is a correct representation of the cracked bell now in Independence Hall, bearing the well-known inscription. On each side of the bell are the dates 1776 — 1876; and around it the inscription upon it: PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF. LEV. XXV.

"Another medal bears on one side the State House and inscriptions, and on the other a profile bust of Washington, with his name and date of his birth and death.

"Another medal is a miniature of the one with the State House on one side, and the bell on the other, with the inscription, respectively, of INDEPENDENCE HALL and LIBERTY BELL.

"These medals are from neatly cut dies, and are produced in white metal and copper. The larger ones are about the size of an English penny, and the smaller ones that of the American half-cent."

We notice a movement in Congress to have a Centennial Medal struck, but at present are unable to give any particulars in regard to it.

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## TREASURES IN THE TIBER.

THE often proposed draining of the bed of the Tiber, by diverting a portion of the channel of the river, is likely, it is said, to be accomplished soon. Many precious objects of art are known to have been buried beneath the muddy waters. Indeed, it was long ago said that the bed of the Tiber was bronze, so thickly was it covered by the treasures that had been thrown or fallen therein. Perhaps the Golden Candlestick, with its seven branches, brought from Jerusalem to Rome, and depicted in the triumphal sculpture there, may come to light.

## A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

JOHN M. GORDON, of Norfolk, Va., has in his possession two clusters of Spanish dollars, incrustated with shells, which were taken from the bottom of the sea; but at what spot no man in the confidence of Mr. Gordon can declare. The dollars speak for themselves, and tell of the destruction of some Spanish argosy laden with treasure; but they refuse to testify as to latitude or longitude, and remain a mystery, perhaps never to be solved.

## DEATH OF MR. ALBERT WAY.

THE English papers record the death at Cannes of Mr. Albert Way, a noted antiquary and archæologist. He was in 1844 the founder of the well-known society of "The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," of which the annual meetings have for many years occupied a position in the archæological world analogous to those of the British Association in the scientific, and with this additional advantage, that the local antiquities of each district in turn derived permanent illustration from the dissertations delivered on the spot by learned men. One of his latest efforts was in collecting the opinions of the most eminent archæologists on the Continent and in America on the probable date of the Roman sarcophagus found in 1869, under the walls of Westminster Abbey.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Editor of Journal of Numismatics:—*

It occurs to me to ask you of another medal in my cabinet, of which I know nothing, and suppose of little value. Indeed, I have three. No. 1. Obv. Head of Zwingle; left. legend, MAGISTER HULDRICUS ZWINGLI. Rev. in five lines, AUF | DIE FEYER | DER | REFORMATION | AM LIENNER | 1819 | ZURICH |. Silver proof. Size 12. H. E. H.

*Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VIII. p. 56. The gold medal given to General Washington, in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British, is the property of a gentleman in Delaware. It is said that "he has no authority to sell it, and the sale would not be valid without the consent of the heirs in Virginia, to whom it belongs." See *American Historical Record*, Vol. III. pp. 28, 33.

Some time since there was found in the wall of the house of Captain Maglathlin, of Duxbury, on attaching a bay window, a cent of the earliest coinage of the United States. On one side it has thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words UNITED STATES around it, and in the centre the words, WE ARE ONE; and, on the other side, a sun-dial with the sun above it, and FUGIO, 1787, on opposite sides; and below the dial, MIND YOUR BUSINESS. Cents of this description were coined in the year 1787, at the mint in New Haven, and were the first copper coinage by authority of Congress.

Forty years ago William Watson, a carpenter, while building a house in Milford, Penn., lost a silver dollar, and was unable to find it. Last week he was engaged to make an addition to the house. In tearing off some of the clapboards, he found his silver dollar lying on one of the sills as bright and fresh as in the day it was coined in 1832.

About a million's worth of one and two franc pieces will be coined in Switzerland this year. The reverse will be unchanged; for the obverse of the new coins, a standing Helvetia, with lance and shield, surrounded with twenty-two stars, has been proposed.

"A Discovery has been lately made of counterfeit Bills passing among us, in Imitation of the 40s. and 60s. Bills of the Colony of *Rhode-Island*, dated 1738, the Decorations are nearly imitated, but the Letters vary much, the Ink also is turn'd something yellow, and the Paper but mean, so that the Cheat is very apparent to any discerning Person." — *Boston Weekly News-Letter*, October 8, 1741.

Mr. Myles S. Weston, of Plymouth, has in his possession a coin, picked up a few days since in the garden of Mr. Gideon Holbrook, on Watson's Hill, by the latter gentleman, which is a great curiosity. It is about the size of a silver three-cent piece, with the date 1652 very distinct and legible upon one face, and with the Roman characters III., showing its value of threepence. It has also a pine-tree upon one face, indicating that it may have belonged to the pine-tree shilling coinage. All the marks are very clear and perfect.

In a lot of stolen property awaiting claimants in Cleveland, Ohio, is or was a satchel containing about two hundred extremely rare old coins.

**THE AGASSIZ MEDAL.** The Government is having prepared, at the Philadelphia Mint, to be added to the list of public medals, a medal commemorative of the late Professor Agassiz and his devotion to and achievements in science.

The latest and a rather significant novelty in Paris, is the appearance of apparently genuine five-franc pieces, with the imprint of the head of young Napoleon, and the words, NAPOLEON IV., EMPEREUR, on the one side, and the imperial arms on the other. The word ESSAI, engraved in small letters on the coin, protects it against Government interference.

The Italian Government has taken possession of the famous Kircher Museum at Rome, which contains some masterpieces of art and a complete collection of old coins, paintings, and relics from the Catacombs. It was formed in the eleventh century by a priest named Kircher.

The collection of Chinese coins in the Museum of the Paris Mint consists of nearly 800 specimens, some gold and silver. One of the pieces dates from 1700 years before Jesus Christ. A fact worthy of notice is that the Chinese observe the decimal system in the division of their money. There are gold and silver ingots, covered with regular control marks.

Fifty Roman coins were recently discovered in the neighborhood of Biddeford. They were all in a good state of preservation. Several of them are sestertii of the emperors Diocletian and Constantius, ranging from the middle to the latter part of the third century of the Christian Era. Others are denarii of Domitian and Severus Alexander, having, in addition to the inscriptions, various emblems, such as the sacrificial altar, the legend "Princeps Juventutis," and figures of Liberty and Concord.

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## THE ENGRAVING MACHINE.

MR. JAMES BOGARDUS, the well known inventor, died in New York, in April last, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of Catskill, in that State.

His inventions were of various kinds, and of great practical value. In 1831 he invented an engraving machine, which cut the steel die for the first gold medal of the American Institute, and many beautiful medallions, and also imitation filagree work on watch dials, with rays from the centre and the figures in relief, all by one operation. About this time he invented the transfer machine, for producing bank-note plates from separate dies, now in general use.

Mr. Bogardus, being in England in 1836, and noticing in the newspapers a challenge to produce an engraving from the head of Ariadne (a medal in very high relief), he accepted it, and produced a medallie engraving machine which not only made a perfect fac-simile of the head of Ariadne, but from the same medal engraved comic distortions of the face. This medal engraved a portrait of Queen Victoria dedicated to herself by her own request, one of Sir Robert Peel and several other distinguished personages. He contracted with a company in London to construct a ma-

chine for engine turning, which not only copied all kinds of machine engraving, but engraved what the machine could not again imitate; and a machine for transferring bank-note plates and other work. In 1839 a reward was offered by the English government for the best plan of manufacturing postage stamps, and out of 2,600 applicants his plan was adopted and a prize of £400 sterling was awarded to him. Victor Nolté, author of *Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres*, states that the Queen of England sent to Mr. Bogardus a like amount.

He now spent two years in France and Italy, and returned to New York in 1840. Here he invented a machine for pressing glass, another for shirring India rubber fabrics and for cutting India rubber in fine threads. He also made an important improvement in the drilling machine. — *New York Herald*, April, 1874.

## EDITORIAL.

A WESTERN correspondent lately sent, for our examination, a silver dollar which he had purchased for a genuine one of 1804. It proved to be an altered date, exceedingly well done and likely to deceive, unless critically examined. With it were four of Mr. Bolen's copies, described below. They had been somewhat rubbed and discolored, but a collector acquainted with the pieces would detect them at once.

1. Obv. An Elephant. Rev. GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1697. Size 17.

2. Obv. NEO EBORACUS 1783. EXCELSIOR. An eagle, facing, wings extended, head to right, on a hemisphere. Rev. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO\*. An Indian, full length, over his right shoulder a quiver, in his right hand a hatchet, in his left a bow. Size 17.

3. Obv. EXCELSIOR, 1787. Arms of the State of New York. Sun rising behind mountains, at whose base appears the sea; an eagle, with extended wings, on a hemisphere; at the sides, two female figures, Justice and Liberty. Rev. same as the previous piece. Size 17.

4. Obv. Bust, GEORGE\*CLINTON\*. Head to the right. Rev. same as No. 2. Size 17.

By the kind attentions of Mr. Richard Cogan, we were enabled to give the prices of the various sales at Bangs, Merwin, & Co.'s.

*Early Collections of Coins.* Vol. VIII. p. 65. Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, had a small collection of coins as early as 1818. He continued the pursuit until 1867, when he sold his collection to W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass., for \$12,000, who sold it at auction at Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh, & Co.'s, New York, in October, 1867. It contained the rarest and finest specimens of American Coins then known. James Hall, of Allentown, and Jacob Wolle, of Bethlehem, Penn., had collections as early as 1820. They bought the Cabinet of Medals and Coins belonging to Bishop Hüffel, of Bethlehem, who had made up the collection in Germany, and divided it between themselves. Bishop Hüffel left this country in 1836, on a visit to the Moravian Congregations in the West Indies; from there he went to Herrnhut, in Saxony, where he died. Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Penn., had a collection as early as 1835 or 1836. After his decease, it was sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York, June 9 and 11, 1863. The late William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, Henry Davenport, of this city, and the writer, had formed collections as early as 1830; of these, Mr. Stickney's is the largest, and has constantly increased to the present time. Mr. W. S. Appleton's collection is, without doubt, the largest and most valuable in this country. J. C.

*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.* Vol. II.

The fourth part, completing the second volume of this periodical, has lately appeared, and we hasten to notice it, and to extend to our fellow-laborers, the editors, our compliments and congratulations. They are fortunate in a small, handy size of volume, far better than that chosen



for our journal at its foundation. Not being so exclusively numismatic, they also appeal to a larger circle of readers. The present volume contains several articles of interest and value. Among these is a long historical essay on the circumstances connected with the origin and appearance of the rude Coppers, with legend, *VEXATOR CANADENSIS*, 1811. The cause and motive of their being are thoroughly developed and clearly shown, but all evidence as to the persons concerned in producing them is probably lost forever. There are two interesting articles on the Medal or Badge of the *FRERES DU CANADA* 1786, and a pleasant paper, entitled, "Some Thoughts on the Siege-Pieces of Charles I." The autographs of the French Governors of Canada furnish subject-matter for a contribution of considerable importance and very general interest. The late Mr. Stanley C. Bagg, formerly President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, receives an obituary notice from the pen of a loving and appreciative friend. The character of the periodical is well sustained in this volume, and we wish all success to our companion in the cause to which we are both devoted.

By the kindness of John G. Shea, LL. D., the editor and translator of the beautiful edition of Charlevoix in six volumes, we are enabled to present with this number, the engraving of the Quebec Medal of Louis XIV. — which was engraved for that work.

## CURRENCY.

A LEGAL tender — A lawyer minding his baby.

It costs from seventy-five cents to a dollar to renew cane seats in chairs. These are the "bottom prices."

A PARTY of men are digging for gold at Bridgeport. They've struck a rich vein of quartz — but it's quartz of water.

WHY is a hen sitting on a gate like a penny? Because its head's on one side and its tail's on another.

A GAMBLER who lost all his greenbacks may aptly exclaim with Shakespeare, "So much for bucking 'em."

THERE is quite a mania among the ultra fashionable for jewelry of antique coins.

It is proposed to coin a twenty-cent piece in silver at the Mint.

A MAN writes to an editor for four dollars, "because he is so terribly short;" and gets, in reply, the heartless response, "Do as I do — stand upon a chair."

"Tom, where's that counterfeit ten-dollar bill you had a while ago?" "Well, I never was quite clear in my mind about dat are bill. Some days I thought it was a bad bill, and oder days I thought it was a good bill; and, one o' dem days when I thought it was a good bill, I jes' passed it away!"

DISCONTENTED cabby (to ladies, who, wishing to get rid of their small change, have tendered him one fourpenny piece, two threepenny do., one penny, one halfpenny, and two farthings — the sum total amounting to his proper fare.) "Well! 'ow long might yer both a' been a saving up for this little treat?"

It is not generally known that the new trade dollars are turned out only to fill orders, and that for every such coin issued the receiver has been obliged to deposit an amount of silver equal to a fraction over one hundred and two cents!

"A numismatist," says the *Gaulois*, "had taken a cab a few days back, and, after paying the fare, discovered that he had inadvertently given the driver a coin of the greatest antiquity. 'Please to return me that piece,' he said to the man, 'for it is two thousand years old.' 'Nonsense!' said the other, 'you must be jesting, since we are only in 1874.'"

## PAYMENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

*Payments for the Journal will be acknowledged in this place.*

*Boston, Mass.*, D. P. Corey, W. E. Woodward, Charles Francis Adams, J. E. Root, C. C. Smith, Justin Jones, N. E. N. & Arch. Society, J. A. Lewis, H. W. Holland, Alex. H. Vinton; *Roxbury*, J. L. Perkins; *Brookline*, T. E. Francis; *Arlington*, J. M. Finotti; *Woburn*, M. Littlefield; *Providence, R. I.*, J. B. Calder; *Hartford, Conn.*, J. Hammond Trumbull; *Bangor, Me.*, E. M. Field; *N. Bennington, Vt.*, Hiland Hall; *Montpelier*, M. D. Gilman; *New York City*, R. L. Stuart, C. I. Bushnell, B. Westerman, L. Bayard Smith, J. M. Bailey, J. F. McCoy, A. C. Zabriskie, George Hodgsdon, D. G. Francis, W. Poillon, Daniel Parish, Jr., G. P. Putnam's Sons, E. Steiger, J. N. T. Levick; *Lancaster, N. Y.*, F. H. James; *Mohawk*, T. Cunningham; *Norwich*, J. S. Randall; *Catskill*, Granvill Person; *Elizabeth, N. J.*, E. J. Cleveland; *Philadelphia, Pa.*, W. S. Vaux, F. S. Hoffman, R. C. Davis, J. R. Baker; *Pittsburg*, J. Curwen; *Norristown*, J. G. Ralston; *Towanda*, R. A. Mercur; *Baltimore, Md.*, F. Hagadorn; *Washington, D. C.*, J. Wily Aulick; *Richmond, Va.*, State Library, Thomas H. Wynne, R. A. Brock; *Charleston, S. C.*, D. Ravenel; *New Orleans, La.*, R. W. Ogden; *Cincinnati, O.*, Public Library, H. C. Ezekiel, T. Cleneay; *Fort Wayne, Ind.*, F. P. Randall; *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, J. F. Tinkham; *Black River Falls, Wis.*, E. E. Le Clair; *San Francisco, Cal.*, N. Landry; *Paris, France*, N. G. Carnes.

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## THE EARLY COINS OF AMERICA.

The Committee of Publication of the NEW ENGLAND NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY are now publishing a work on the early coinage of America.

It will include the Sommer Islands pieces; all the silver coinage of New England; the Rosa Americana coins; the Granby tokens; the colonial pieces of Virginia; the early coins of Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts; the Washington issues; together with the pattern pieces of the Mint previous to its regular issues of 1793; also many tokens struck in Europe for circulation in this country, etc., etc.

It is the intention of the Committee to make it a more complete and thorough work on the early Numismatic history of America than has ever been published; and to accomplish this, time, labor, and money have been freely given, as the book will abundantly testify.

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CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Canada.*

Subscription, \$1.50 *Canadian currency*, per annum, in advance, payable  
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manuscript, with an Introduction and Notes, by Samuel Abbott Green.

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[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

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Single Copies, 75 Cts.

VOL. IX.—No. 2.]

[WHOLE No. 66.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

OCTOBER, 1874.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

QUARTERLY.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

135 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EDWARD COGAN,

408 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

AND

H. HOFFMANN,

33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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# BOSTON SCHOOL MEDALS.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

## FRANKLIN MEDALS.



7.



8.



9.



10.

## CITY MEDALS.

A M E R I C A N

# JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. IX.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1874.

No. 2.

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## BOSTON SCHOOL MEDALS.

### THE FRANKLIN MEDAL.

THE Franklin Medal, so well known to all Boston boys, derives its origin and name from Benjamin Franklin. It was given by him for the encouragement of scholarship in the free schools of his native city. For more than eighty years this token of distinction has been annually awarded by the School Committee to a number of the most meritorious scholars in the highest class of each public school for boys, above the primary grade. In providing for the establishment of this Medal, Franklin desired to evince the grateful recollection which he retained to the close of his life, of the benefit he derived from the public schools, and at the same time to furnish to the pupils in these schools an incentive to stimulate them to make the best use of the means provided for their education. This Medal may be regarded, therefore, as a memorial of his constant affection for the place of his birth, while it has "rendered him a sort of Patron Saint to Boston school boys to the latest generation." Franklin's account of his own education, as related in his autobiography, may not be out of place here. He says :

"I was put to the grammar school at eight years of age, my father intending to devote me, as the tithe of his sons, to the service of the Church. My early readiness in learning to read (which must have been very early, as I do not remember when I could not read), and the opinion of all his friends that I should certainly make a good scholar, encouraged him in this purpose of his. My uncle Benjamin, too, approved of it, and proposed to give me all his short-hand volumes of sermons, to set up with, if I would learn his character. I continued, however, at the grammar-school not quite one year, though in that time I had risen gradually from the middle of the class of that year to be at the head of it, and farther was removed into the next class above it, in order to go with that into the third at the end of the year." This Grammar School is now known as the Latin School.

Franklin never outlived the warm attachment to his native city, nor did he forget the schools where he received his earliest instruction. In his old age he put the following provision in his will, which will embalm his memory in the hearts of the school-boys to the end of time.

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar-schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston, to be by them, or those person or persons, who shall have the superintendence and management of the said schools, put out to interest, and so continued at interest for ever, which interest annually shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free schools, for the encouragement of scholarship in the said schools belonging to the said town, in such manner as to the discretion of the Selectmen of the said town shall seem meet."

In accordance with the conditions of this bequest, the interest of this legacy, now known as the "Franklin's School Medal Fund," has been appropriated annually to the purchase of silver Medals for meritorious pupils in the public schools. The amount of this fund is now one thousand dollars. The first Medals, though dated 1792, were not distributed till January, 1793.

The cuts in the frontispiece are representations of the size and designs of the Medals. Nos. 1 and 2 are fac-similes of the original design, as adopted in 1792, and drawn from the records of the School Committee, except the name of the recipient, which has been inserted as it stands at the head of the list. Probably the open book is intended as a symbol of the Reading Schools, and the pens crossed, of the Writing Schools. This supposition is rendered the more probable from the fact, that after the first year of the distribution, it was determined to adopt a different design for the Latin School, substituting for the above, "a pile of books, with the words—'*Detur Digniori*'—inscribed on the same side," and on the reverse, "*Franklin's Donation, adjudged by the School Committee of the Town of Boston to ———*." An exact fac-simile of a medal for the Latin School, as awarded in 1809, is shown in cuts numbered 3 and 4. The dies now in use were executed in 1851, and are represented in cuts numbered 5 and 6. The medals are struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.

#### THE CITY MEDAL.

A City Medal was instituted in 1821, by a vote of the School Committee, for girls. It was simply an extension of the plan of the Franklin Medal, but it was abolished September 11, 1866. The first medal was engraved and in the shape of a hexagon. It is represented in cuts Nos. 7 and 8. Cuts Nos. 9 and 10 show the design last in use.

We are indebted largely to a report by Mr. John D. Philbrick, late Superintendent of Public Schools, for the facts, and frequently the language, in this paper, as well as for the use of the cuts which constitute the frontispiece.

S. A. G.

---

#### THE AMERICAN TRADE DOLLAR.

THE American Trade Dollars have gained a wide circulation. At the Calcutta mint 233,000 of them have been received during three months of the present year.



## THE WASHINGTON MEDALS.

THE last number of the *Journal* contained a brief account of the Washington Medals, recently presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, by the Hon. Peter Harvey. We take from the "Proceedings" the following description of these interesting Medals, prepared for the Society by Mr. W. S. Appleton.—[EDS.

I. GEORGIO WASHINGTON SUPREMO DVCI EXERCITVVM ADSEPTORI LIBERTATIS COMITIA AMERICANA; head of Washington facing the right; below DU VIVIER PARIS. F. REV. HOSTIBUS PRIMO FUGATIS; in exergue BOSTONIUM RECUPERATUM XVII. MARTII MDCCLXXVI.; at the left, Washington with four officers, all on horseback; at the right, a fort, and near it two cannon,—on one DUVIV.,—and cannon-balls lying on the ground; in the middle distance, soldiers under arms; beyond is a view of Boston lying near the water, on which are several vessels just sailing away. Size 43.

In Congress, 25 March, 1776, sundry letters were read: "One from General Washington of the 19th, wherein he informs Congress, that on the 17th the enemy evacuated Boston, and our troops took possession of it: *Resolved*, that the thanks of this Congress, in their own name, and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies, whom they represent, be presented to his Excellency General Washington, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston; and that a medal of gold be struck in commemoration of this great event, and presented to his Excellency; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks, and a proper device for the medal. The members chosen, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Hopkins." The dies are still in the French mint.

II. HORATIO GATES DUCI STRENUO; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA; bust of Gates facing the left; to the right below N. GATTEAUX. REV. SALUS REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONAL.; in exergue HOSTE AD SARATOGAM IN DEDITION. ACCEPTO DIE XVII. OCT. MDCCLXXVII.; at the right Gen. Gates, to whom Gen. Burgoyne is giving his sword; behind Gates are soldiers under arms, and near them an olive tree; behind Burgoyne are soldiers laying down their arms; on the ground a drum, flag, mortar and cannon-balls; in the distance hills; below to the left GATTEAUX F. Size 35.

In Congress, 4 November, 1777, "*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress, in their own name, and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, be presented to Major-general Gates, commander-in-chief in the northern department, . . . and that a medal of gold be struck under the direction of the board of war, in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of these United States presented by the President to Major-general Gates."

III. ANTONIO WAYNE DUCI EXERCITUS; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA; at the left an Indian Queen, who holds a mural crown in her left hand, and with her right presents a laurel-crown to Gen. Wayne; at her feet are an alligator, a rope, and the shield of the United States; below the general GATTEAUX. REV. STONEY-POINT EXPUGNATUM; in exergue XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX.; a view of the assault including both sides of the river, the fort in the distance; below at the left GATTEAUX. Size 34.

IV. JOANNI STEWART COHORTIS PRÆFECTO ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; at the right an Indian Queen, who presents a palm-branch to Major Stewart ; her left hand rests on and supports the shield of the United States, and at her feet are an alligator and a rope ; below the major GATTEAUX. Rev. STONEY-POINT OPPUGNATUM ; in exergue XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX. ; a view of the assault, a charge in the foreground ; below at the left GATTEAUX. Size 29.

V. VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIÆ MONUM. ET PRÆMIUM ; in exergue D. DE FLEURY EQUITI GALLO PRIMO SUPER MUROS RESP. AMERIC. D. D. ; a man in ancient armor standing in the ruins of a fort, with a short sword in right hand, and in left a flag, on which he places his right foot ; on a stone of the fort DU VIVIER S. Rev. AGGERES PALUDES HOSTES VICTI ; in exergue STONY-PT. EXPUGN. XV. JUL. MDCCLXXIX. ; a bird's-eye view of the fort ; beyond is the river with six vessels. Size 29.

In Congress, 26 July, 1779, letters were read announcing the capture of Stony Point, and it was "*Resolved, unanimously*, that a medal, emblematical of this action, be struck : That one of gold be presented to Brigadier-general Wayne, and a silver one to Lieutenant-colonel Fleury and Major Stewart respectively."

The next day Congress also "*Resolved*, That the board of treasury cause the medals in honor of the commander-in-chief and other officers of the United States, to be struck without delay, agreeably to the several resolutions of Congress on this subject."

VI. DANIELI MORGAN DUCI EXERCITUS ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; *dupre f.* ; at the left an Indian Queen, who places a laurel-crown on the head of General Morgan, who bends to receive it, resting his right hand on his sword ; behind them the shield of the United States, an olive-branch, cannons, a drum, trumpet, flags, &c., and at the right an open landscape. Rev. VICTORIA LIBERTATIS VINDEX. ; in exergue FVGATIS CAPTIS AVT CAESIS AD COWPENS HOSTIBVS XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI. ; DUPRE INV. ET F. ; a view of the battle, with General Morgan leading on a body of infantry, before whom the English are fleeing. Size 36.

VII. GULIELMO WASHINGTON LEGIONIS EQUIT. PRÆFECTO ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICAN. ; a view of the battle of the Cowpens, with Colonel Washington leading a charge of cavalry after the enemy ; in the air above a flying figure of Victory, with laurel-crown and palm-branch ; at right below the horse DUV. Rev. QUOD PARVA MILITUM MANU STRENUE PROSECUTUS HOSTES VIRTUTIS INGENITÆ PRÆCLARUM SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS. XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI., in seven lines within a wreath of laurel, tied by a bow at top and bottom. Size 29. The dies are in the French mint.

VIII. JOH. EGAR. HOWARD LEGIONIS PEDITUM PRÆFECTO ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; Colonel Howard on horseback, before him a color-bearer running, and beyond them a flying figure of Victory, with laurel-crown and palm-branch ; below at left DU VIV. Rev. QUOD IN NUTANTEM HOSTIUM ACIEM SUBITO IRRUENS PRÆCLARUM BELLICÆ VIRTUTIS SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI., in seven lines within a wreath of laurel tied by a bow at top and bottom. Size 29. The dies are in the French mint.

In Congress, 9 March, 1781, *Resolved*, "That a medal of gold be presented to Brigadier-general Morgan, and a medal of silver to Lieutenant-

colonel Washington, of the cavalry, and one of silver to Lieutenant-colonel Howard, of the infantry of the United States; severally with emblems and mottoes descriptive of the conduct of those officers respectively on that memorable day," viz. of the Cowpens.

IX. NATHANIEL GREEN EGREGIO DUCI COMITIA AMERICANA; bust of Green in uniform facing the left. Rev. SALUS REGIONUM AUSTRALIUM.; in exergue HOSTIBUS AD EUTAW DEBELLATIS DIE VIII SEPT. MDCCLXXXI.; Victory with laurel-crown and palm-branch resting on her left foot on a broken shield, near which are another shield, flags, a broken sword, helmet, laurel-branch, &c.; to left DUPRE. Size 35.

In Congress, 29 October, 1781, "*Resolved*, That a British standard be presented to Major-general Greene, as an honorable testimony of his merit, and a golden medal emblematical of the battle and victory aforesaid," viz. of Eutaw Springs.

X. LIBERTAS AMERICANA; in exergue 4 JUL. 1776; a beautiful head of Liberty facing the left, with hair loosely streaming backwards; over the right shoulder a pole, on which is a Phrygian cap; on edge of bust DUPRE. Rev. NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS; in exergue 17 OCT 1777; the infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling two serpents, while Pallas protects him, with a spear in her right hand, and in her left a shield charged with the lilies of France, against which a leopard is throwing himself; to right DUPRE. F. Size 30. This medal was struck in Paris under the direction of Franklin. See Proceedings for 1869-70, p. 301.

XI. BENJ. FRANKLIN NATUS BOSTON. XVII. JAN. MDCCVI.; bust of Franklin facing the left; on edge of bust DUPRE. F. Rev. ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN SCEPTRUM QUE TYRANNIS, in four lines within a wreath of oak; below SCULPSIT ET DICAVIT AUG. DUPRE ANNO MDCCLXXXVI. Size 29. The dies are in the French mint.

These medals were engraved by Dupre, Du Vivier, and Gatteaux, three famous French medallic artists of the time. Some statements concerning them are made in a small pamphlet on the "National Medals of America," published in 1854 for Thomas Wyatt. Unfortunately his reputation for accuracy is not so good as could be wished. He says that the medals "for General Wayne, Colonel de Fleury, and Major Stewart, were executed under the direction of Dr. Franklin, and those presented to Generals Washington, Gates, Greene, Morgan, Howard, and William Washington, were executed under the direction of Thomas Jefferson." I do not find the evidence of this, but have no reason to doubt the truth of the following statement by him, that, "At the time the gold medals were struck, the French Government presented a series in silver to General Washington, which medals, after the decease of the General, were offered for sale, and purchased by the late Hon. Daniel Webster, who kindly loaned them to the Publisher."

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### *To the Editors of the Journal.*

In the American Museum for November, 1787, pages 493-5, (a monthly magazine printed in Philadelphia by Mathew Carey,) is a letter from David Humphreys, relating to several of the above medals, and I copy it for

preservation, as it seems to establish some points relating to the dies of these medals which have been overlooked, or lost sight of. W. T. R. M.

*To the Printer of the American Museum :*

SIR,—I understand that a part, if not all, of the medals, which, in the course of the late war, were voted by Congress, to officers of distinguished merit, and for the execution of which I contracted with artists at Paris, have lately arrived in America. But not having seen any account published of the devices and inscriptions, I presume it will not be ungrateful to the public to receive some authentic information respecting these memorials of national glory. However superfluous the publication of the correspondence on this subject, with the Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, might be deemed—it will not, I conceive, be improper it should be known that this learned Society, to whom a reference was made, entered on the discussion with the same alacrity as if the subject had been designed to illustrate the actions of their compatriots, or to immortalize some glorious events in the annals of their own nation. You will be at liberty to insert in your *Museum* the result of their deliberations.

In our free republics, certainly, nothing should be suppressed that can tend to awaken a noble spirit of emulation, to cherish the fine feelings of patriotism, to exhibit alluring examples for imitation, or to extend and perpetuate the remembrance of those heroic achievements which have ennobled the era of the American revolution. Few inventions could be more happily calculated to diffuse the knowledge and preserve the memory of illustrious characters and splendid events, than medals—whether we take into consideration the unperishable nature of the substance from whence they are formed, the facility of multiplying copies, or the practice of depositing them in the cabinets of the curious. Perhaps one improvement might be made. The sage and venerable Dr. Franklin, whose patriotic genius is active in old age, and ever prolific in projects of public utility, once suggested, in conversation with me, as an expedient for propagating still more extensively the knowledge of facts designed to be perpetuated in medals, that their devices should be impressed on the current coin of the nation.

Under the influence of such ideas, I shall claim the indulgence of my countrymen for bringing forward a communication which might possibly have come more satisfactorily from some other quarter. An apprehension that the subject might remain unnoticed, is my apology.

I am, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

*Mount Vernon, November, 1787.*

#### *Devices and Inscriptions of American Medals.*

The gold medal for General Washington represents the head of His Excellency, with this legend :

*Georgio Washington supremo duci exercituum, adsertori libertatis, comitia Americana.*

On the reverse.

The evacuation of Boston. The American army advances in good order towards the town, which is seen at a distance, while the British army flies

with precipitation towards the strand, to embark on board the vessels with which the road is covered. In front of the picture, on the side of the American army, General Washington appears on horseback, amidst a group of officers, to whom he seems to be pointing out the retreat of the enemy.

Legend.

*Hostibus primo fugatis.*

On the exergue.

*Bostonium recuperatum, die 17 Martis,*  
M.DCC.LXXVI.

The gold medal for General Gates represents the head of that General, with this legend :

*Horatio Gates, duci strenuo, comitia Americana.*

On the reverse :

The enemy's General, at the head of his army, who are grounding their arms, presents his sword to the American General, whose troops stand with shouldered arms.

Legend.

*Salus regionum Septentrionalium.*

On the exergue.

*Hoste ad Saratogam in deditionem accepto, die 17, Octobris,*  
M.DCC.LXXVII.

The gold medal of General Greene, represents the head of that General, with this legend :

*Nathanieli Greene, egregio duci, comitia Americana.*

On the reverse : a Victory treading under feet broken arms.

Legend.

*Salus regionum australium.*

On the exergue.

*Hostibus apud Eutaw debellatis, die 8 Septembris,*  
M.DCC.LXXXI.

The medal in gold for General Morgan, and those in silver for the Colonels Howard and Washington, were to be indicative of the several circumstances which attended the victory at the Cowpens, on the 17th of January, 1781, in conformity to a special resolution of Congress.

It may not be foreign to the purpose to add, that dyes have formerly been engraved, under the direction of Dr. Franklin, for striking the gold medal for General Wayne, and the silver medals for the Colonels DeFleury and Steward, emblematic of their gallant conduct in storming the works of Stony Point, sword in hand.

These are all the medals voted by Congress in the course of the war.

## COMPARATIVE VALUE OF SILVER COIN AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

THE following data, furnished by Dr. Linderman, director of the United States mint, explain the comparative value of silver coins and United States currency, both measured by the United States gold standard :

Fine silver is worth in gold at present about 125 cents per ounce, making the price of standard silver (900 thousands fine) 112 1-2 cents per ounce. The weight of two half dollars, as fixed by law, is 385 8-10 grains, and since 480 grains (one ounce troy) are worth 112 1-2 cents gold, two half dollars (385 8-10 grains) are worth 90 4-10 cents. With gold at 108 1-2, the currency value of two half dollars is 98 cents. The above calculation refers to silver coin—half and quarter dollars and dimes already issued.

For the out-turn from the Mint in fractional silver coin we will suppose 100 ounces of standard silver to be sold to the Mint at 120 cents (the existing Mint purchasing rate), payable in such coin—100 ounces standard silver bullion at 112 1-2 cents gold per standard ounce—\$112 50; add 8 1-2 per cent. premium on gold (9 56), which gives as the currency cost \$122 66.

This bullion, if sold to the Mint, would at the present purchasing rate (120 cents per ounce standard) return to the seller \$1 20, or \$2 06 less than cost. It will therefore be seen that, with the gold premium at 8 1-2 per cent. the price of standard silver must fall to about 109 1-2 cents, gold, per ounce before it can be converted, at a sufficient profit, into coins to be paid out at their nominal value, and circulate concurrently with United States currency. Silver bullion will go to the Mint for such coinage whenever it is the best market for it.

It should be added, that these coins are issued by the government at the rate of 124 4-10 cents per ounce standard, the difference between that rate and the purchasing price—120 cents per ounce—being the seigniorage to the government, the latter manufacturing the coin on its own account, and consequently defraying the expense of coinage.

The standard for the trade dollar is 420 grains, or 34 2-10 grains more than two half dollars, and is therefore, at the present market rate for silver, worth about 98 1-2 cents in gold, or 106 8-10 cents currency.

In all countries where gold is the standard or measure of value, silver coins are overvalued and of limited legal tender. In Great Britain the difference between the nominal and intrinsic value is about ten per cent., and the recent coinage laws of Germany, Norway, and Sweden and Denmark provide for a similar seigniorage.

The Latin States—France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy—also issue a subsidiary silver coinage, the seigniorage being at the present value for silver nearly equal to that of Great Britain.

Subsidiary silver coins are intended for internal circulation, and not for export. They are not money of commerce, and do not leave the country of their issue until expelled by an inferior currency, as, for instance, excessive issues of irredeemable paper money.—*Washington Chronicle*.

## ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

A WRITER in a late number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has a curious paper on the origin of the dollar symbol (\$). In brief, his theory is that the two parallel upright marks may be traced back to the pillars of Hercules, and the S-like figure to a scroll intertwined around them. According to tradition, when the Tyrian colony landed on the Atlantic coast of Spain, and founded the ancient city of Gades, now Cadiz, Melcarthus, the leader of the expedition, set up two stone pillars as memorials, over which was built a temple of Hercules. As the temple increased in wealth, the stone pillars were replaced by others, made of an alloy of gold and silver, and these two pillars became, in time, the emblem of the city, as a horse's head became that of Carthage. Centuries later, when Charles V. became Emperor of Germany, he adopted a new coat of arms, in which the pillars of Gades or Cadiz, occupied a prominent position in the device. Hence, when a new coin, the *Colonna*, was struck at the Imperial Mint, it bore the new device, two pillars, with a scroll entwined around them. This coin became a standard of value in the Mediterranean, and the pillars and scroll became its accepted symbol in writing. The two horizontal bars which cross the symbol of the English pound sterling, are also thought to have a similar origin. In the same paper the symbolic origin of the pillars of Hercules is traced far back into the remote era prior to the dispersion of the human race from its Asiatic birth-place. They are identified with the household pillars of the Scandinavians, and the idea from which the concrete embodiments spring is to be found alike in the Sanscrit Vedas and in the glowing imagery of the Hebrew poets. They are the symbols of day and night, of light and darkness, which to the dawning intelligence of the Arian races were evidences of the Omnipotent, and to the Jewish patriarchs the work of a revealed Creator.

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## NEW IMITATION OF SILVER.

AN account is given of a new French process, by which, it is said, an article is produced which, in respect to color, specific gravity, malleability, ductility, sound and other characteristics, almost perfectly resembles silver.

This product is a compound of Copper, Nickel, Tin, Zinc, Cobalt and Iron, as follows: Copper, 71.00 parts, 16.50 of Nickel, 1.75 of Cobalt, 2.50 of Tin, 1.25 of Iron, and 7.00 of Zinc, and a small quantity of Aluminum, say one and a half per cent., may also be added. The manufacture is rather peculiar. The first step is to alloy the nickel with its weight of the copper and the zinc, in the proportion of six parts to ten of the copper. The nickel alloy, the iron, the rest of the copper, the cobalt, in the form of black oxide, and charcoal, are then placed all together in a plumbago crucible. This is now covered over with charcoal and exposed to great heat. When the whole is melted, the heat is allowed to subside, and the alloy of zinc and copper is added when the temperature is just sufficient to melt it. This done, the crucible is taken off the fire and its contents stirred with a hazel stick; the tin is then added, first

being wrapped in paper, then dropped into the crucible. The alloy is again stirred and finally poured into the moulds; it is now ready to be rolled and wrought the same as silver. Its superiority and beautiful lustre are said to be due to the cobalt.

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## LORD BALTIMORE'S MARYLAND COINAGE.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY.

MR. HENRY W. HENFREY sends the following communication to the July number of the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, and we copy it from their pages. The efforts of the editors have been very successful, so far as the appearance of that magazine and its contributions to numismatic knowledge are concerned, and we trust also financially, though we are aware of the great difficulty attending the last, in all attempts to advance the public taste or knowledge in specialties. The extracts given by Mr. Henfrey were printed a few months ago, in the Maryland chapter of Mr. S. S. Crosby's Work on the "Early Coins of America," who seems to have prosecuted his researches in that direction almost simultaneously with Mr. Henfrey. [Eds.]

HAVING accidentally met with the subjoined extracts when engaged in searching the archives in the Public Record Office, London, for anything to illustrate my "*Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell*," I am induced to publish them here as being perhaps interesting to collectors of American coins.

These orders are taken *verbatim et literatim* from the original entry Book of the Council of State, which sat from the 13th May, to the 13th October, 1659, during the Interregnum in England, and they relate to the silver coinage of shillings, six-pences, and groats, struck by Cecil Lord Baltimore for Maryland, and engraved by *Folkes* and *Ruding*, plate XXX. Nos. 6, 7, 8.

The present extracts appear to throw some new light upon the *date* when the Maryland silver coins were made, for they certainly prove that a quantity of this money was made in 1659, while the Rev. Rogers Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage*, suggests the date of 1652, or earlier. The Rev. Henry Christmas (in the London Numismatic Society's Journal) says that the Baltimore coinage did not *circulate* till 1660. However I will leave this question in the hands of numismatists better acquainted with the early coinage of America than myself.

The second order, which is dated the very next day after the first one, is expressed in less severe terms, and seems perhaps to have been intended to supersede the first-made order.

I cannot find any further notices of this matter among the records, and I suspect that the report of the Committee for Plantations was never made; since the Council was itself dissolved by Lambert on the 13th October, only eight days after the date of the last extract.

For an account of Richard Pight and his numerous proceedings against counterfeiters of coin during the Protectorate, see pp. 38-45 of my "*Numismata Cromwelliana*, or the Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell," now in course of publication.

14 Park Street, Westminster,  
April 1, 1874.



## EXTRACT NO. I.

Page 646, Entry Book No. 107, of the Council of State Interregnum.

"Tuesday, 4th October, 1659.

"Upon Information given by Richard Pight, Clerke of the Irons in the Mint, that Cicill Lord Baltimore and diverse others with him, and for him, have made and transported great sums of money, and doe still goe on to make more. Ordered, that a warrant be issued forth to the said Richard Pight for the apprehending of the Lord Baltimore and such others as are suspected to be ingaged w<sup>th</sup> him, in the said offence, and for the seizing of all such moneys, stamps, tooles and Instrum<sup>s</sup> for Coyning the same, as can be met w<sup>th</sup> and to bring them in safe custody to the Counsell."

## EXTRACT NO. II.

Page 653 of the same book.

"Wednesday, 5th October, 1659.

"The Councell being informed that a great quantity of Silver is coyned into peeces of diverse rates and values, and sent into Maryland, by the Lo. Baltimore or his order. Ordered, that the said Lo. Baltimore be summoned to attend the Comittee of the Councell for Plantacons, who are to inquire into the whole business, and to report the state thereof to the Councell."

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 THE CROSS ON COINS.

THE London *Art Journal* for June has an illustrated article on "The Cross, in Nature and in Art, its History, Ramifications, and various Aspects," by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., which proves that "in numismatics, the cross has been used from very early times,"—and if we accept his instancing the Jewish shekel as a proof—"from early pre-Christian times, a favorite device, whether of ornament or of symbolic meaning." The Jewish shekel bore on one side what is usually called "a triple lily or hyacinth," which forms a peculiarly pretty floral cross. Indeed, the examples of coins given are intended to prove that the coins of ancient Gaul, of Britain, of Spain, and other countries, centuries before the Christian era, bore crosses of various forms. It is shown that on Roman coins the cross is of frequent occurrence, upon early as well as on those of later periods, and that the curious and rude coins of the Vandal kings present a remarkable series of crosses of various forms. On Anglo-Saxon coins the cross was very generally used, and of diverse forms, some extremely simple, and others more elaborate and of great beauty. From the time of the Norman conquest downward through several reigns, the crosses on the reverse of English silver coins were varied in their form. The small coins being impressed with the cross on the reverse, were commonly called "crosses;"—thus, "He has not a *cross* in his pocket," meant "He has no *money* in his pocket." In this sense the term is used by Shakespeare, who makes Touchstone say to Celia: "For my part I had rather bear *with* you than *bear* you; yet I should *bear no cross* if I did bear you; for I think

you have no money in your purse.— *As You Like It. Act II., Sc. 4.* As we follow down the various reigns, the article shows that the cross becomes more elaborate, and that it forms the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, with the Star of the Garter in the centre, and surmounted with the open arched crown.

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### JAPAN MINT.

THE Annual Report of the Director of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, Japan, has been published with details, showing that the Japanese are as active in improving their coinage as in adapting themselves to the new circumstances brought into existence by railways and under-sea telegraphs. The number of gold and silver pieces coined in 1873, was more than twenty-six million, worth more than twenty-nine million dollars. The value of the silver pieces is indicated by Japanese characters on one side, and by Roman numerals on the other. Excellence of quality and workmanship are alike cared for; and by order of the Imperial Minister of Finance, specimens of the metals were sent to England with a request that they might be tested at the Royal Mint. The leading places in the Japanese mint are filled by thirteen Englishmen, who direct the native workmen, and find them apt to learn. Besides coining, they make assays of all kinds of minerals, including coal: and we are informed that laboratories are in successful operation, and that sulphuric acid is manufactured in quantities which will soon render importation from Europe unnecessary. It seems clear that ere long Japan will play an important part in the commerce and arts of the world.

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### MEDAL OF CAPT. NATHAN HALE.

#### *Editors of Journal of Numismatics:*

IN the *Journal*, (Vol. viii. p. 91,) there is a query as to a medal of Capt. Nathan Hale. None was ever struck. But if merit were the test of medals, there would have been abundance, for this obscure revolutionary martyr of a century ago was, if the few existing records of him can be trusted, a person of many and striking excellences. He was handsome, strong, active, good tempered, high-principled, sensible, practical, and successful in his occupations of school teacher and soldier. A hundred years ago at this present writing, Hale was a school teacher in New London, Conn., on a salary of £70 *per annum*. When the war broke out the next year he left pleasant circumstances and good prospects to join the army; when the opportunity came, a year later, he deliberately ran the much greater risks incurred by acting as a spy. His burial place is unknown; a modest monument has been erected to him in his native town of Coventry, Conn. Few literary records of him remain; the chief one is the small biography by Mr. I. W. Stuart, published at Hartford in 1856. Nor is any portrait of him known; for the miniature long preserved

by the lady to whom he was betrothed, who died in 1845, has been lost. A commemorative medal—to return to the point at which this paragraph began—even though emblems and inscriptions may not be as interesting as a portrait, would be a graceful and appropriate tribute to a self-sacrificing patriot.

F. B. P.

*Boston, Aug. 8, 1874.*

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## TREASURE FROM THE DEEP.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

I FIND a communication in your July number entitled "A Message from the Sea," which reminds me of a coin given me many years ago, which has similar incrustations and was attached to an iron spike. It was accompanied by the extract from a newspaper copied below, and it seems very probable that Mr. Gordon's coins were also a part of the treasure-trove of the San Pedro.

R. S.

### "SPECIMEN OF SPANISH TREASURE."

"We have more than once referred to the Yankee enterprise of procuring the treasure lost in the Spanish eighty-four gun ship, San Pedro Alcantara, in the year 1815, on the Spanish Main. This vessel had a large quantity of specie on board, and took fire in the spirit room, and blew up on the coast between the islands of Pearl and Margarita, killing nearly four hundred of the crew.

"The Company formed about two years ago, has succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of specie, which seems to have been scattered in every direction by the explosion. Many of the Spanish dollars are found firmly imbedded in a sort of concrete mass, or incrustation, in which shells and coral are intermingled.

"We have lately seen some curious specimens which have recently been sent to this city, in which the dollars are firmly attached by this concrete, to iron spikes and cannon balls, presenting a most singular appearance, and furnishing at a glance a valuable practical lesson in geology. One of these specimens consists evidently of three grape shot, firmly united by this concrete substance, as hard as the hardest rock, and in which are several Spanish dollars imbedded."

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## SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

THE principal die in the new San Francisco Mint weighs almost fifteen tons, and is the largest ever made in the United States. It will be used for coining twenty-dollar pieces and the trade dollar. Two other fresh dies will be used for the ten-dollar pieces and for half and quarter-dollars, while the two in use at the present mint will be brought over to the new building for the dimes and half-dimes.—*New York Evening Post, August 22, 1874.*

## CUFIC COIN OF HAROUN AL RASCHID.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

THERE is one oriental coin in my collection, the description of which may be interesting. It is a gold dinar of Haroun al Raschid, which was brought to this country by a missionary, and the characters on it have been translated by one of our oriental scholars.

Translation :—"There is no God but Allah alone, without an associate." "Mohammed is the Envoy of God, whom He hath sent with guidance and the religion of truth, in order to show that to be above every religion." "Mohammed is the Envoy of God." "In the name of God, this dinar was struck in the year one hundred and seventy-five."

It is a coin of the fourth year of the reign of Haroun al Raschid, A. D. 791-92. The mean value of the dinar in English money is 10s. 6d. s.

## AMERICAN MEDALS AND CABINET COINS.

COLLECTORS will be interested in the following Circular, issued from the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, under the Coinage Act of 1873, and regulations approved by the Director of the Mint.

"All inquiries, orders and remittances must be sent to the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia. The Medals and Coins will be in the responsible custody of one of his Clerks, who will also attend to the orders, reply to letters, and keep the accounts.

### RULES.

"1. The price of Medals, Proof Coins, Pattern Pieces, &c., shall be fixed by the Superintendent of the Mint, with the approval of the Director.

"2. No Coin or Pattern Piece shall be struck after the year of their date, or in any other metal or alloy than that in which the Coin was issued or intended to be issued, except experimental pieces in Copper or other soft metal to prove the dies, under the direction of the Superintendent. The dies shall be defaced at the end of each year, and such impressions as the Engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies, shall be destroyed in the presence of the Superintendent when the dies are finished.

"3. When a Pattern Piece is adopted and used in the regular coinage in the same year, it shall then be issued as a Proof, at a price near its current value; or if it comes out early in the year it will be placed in the regular Proof Set. The Superintendent will furnish, without charge, on application therefor, a Pattern Piece to any Incorporated Numismatic Society in the United States. In such cases if the pattern is in Gold or Silver, the value of the metal will be required.

"4. The price of the regular Proof Set of Gold Coins will be Forty-Three Dollars in Gold; the Proof Set of Silver and Minor Coins, Three Dollars in Silver, or the equivalent in Currency.

"A list of Medals with the Price thereof is annexed.

"JAMES POLLOCK, *Superintendent.*"

*List of Medals in Copper Bronzed, also in Gold and Silver, which may be obtained at the Mint.*

ARMY.			SIZE.	PRICE.	PRESIDENTIAL.			SIZE.	PRICE.
1.	Washington before Boston, . . .	42	\$2 50	47.	Thomas Jefferson, . . .	47	\$2 50		
2.	Maj. General Gates, for Saratoga, . .	34	1 50	48.	James Madison, . . .	40	1 50		
3.	Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens, . . .	35	1 50	49.	James Monroe, . . .	40	1 50		
4.	John Eager Howard, for Cowpens, . .	28	1 50	50.	John Q. Adams, . . .	40	1 50		
5.	Col. Wm. Washington, for Cowpens, . .	28	1 50	51.	Andrew Jackson, . . .	40	1 50		
6.	Col. Geo. Croghan, for Sandusky, . .	40	1 50	52.	Martin Van Buren, . . .	40	1 50		
7.	Maj. Gen. Harrison, for the Thames, . .	40	1 50	53.	John Tyler, . . .	40	1 50		
8.	Gov. Isaac Shelby, for the Thames, . .	40	1 50	54.	James K. Polk, . . .	40	1 50		
9.	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara, . . .	40	1 50	55.	Zachary Taylor, . . .	40	1 50		
10.	Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie, . .	40	1 50	56.	Millard Fillmore, . . .	40	1 50		
11.	Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie, . . .	40	1 50	57.	Franklin Pierce, . . .	40	1 50		
12.	Maj. Gen. Brown, for the same, . . .	40	1 50	58.	James Buchanan, . . .	48	2 00		
13.	Brig. Gen. Miller, for the same, . . .	40	1 50	59.	Abraham Lincoln, . . .	48	2 00		
14.	Brig. Gen. Ripley, for the same, . . .	40	1 50	60.	Andrew Johnson, . . .	48	2 00		
15.	Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg, . .	40	1 50	61.	Ulysses S. Grant, . . .	48	2 00		
16.	Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans, . . .	40	1 50	SUB-NATIONAL MEDALS.					
17.	Maj. Gen. Taylor, Palo Alto, . . .	40	1 50	62.	Capt. Perry, (State of Pennsylvania,) for the Capture of the British Fleet on Lake Erie, . . .	40	1 50		
18.	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey, . . .	40	1 50	63.	Penn. Volunteers, Action on Lake Erie, . .	40	1 50		
19.	Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista, . .	56	3 00	64.	Maj. Gen. Scott, (Commonwealth of Virginia,) . . .	56	3 00		
20.	Maj. Gen. Scott, for Battles in Mexico, . .	56	3 00	MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN.					
21.	Maj. Gen. Grant, . . .	64	8 00	65.	Col. Armstrong, for destruction of the Indian Village of Kittanning, . . .	27	1 00		
NAVY.				66.	Indian Peace Medal, . . .	27	1 00		
22.	John Paul Jones, for Serapis, . . .	36	2 00	67.	Captains Creighton, Low and Stouffer, Wreck of Steamer San Francisco, . .	47	2 00		
23.	Capt. Thomas Truxton, for the action with the Frigate L'Insurgents, . . .	35	1 50	68.	Dr. Hosack, . . .	21	25		
24.	Capt. Hull, for Capture of Guerriere, . .	40	1 50	69.	First Steam Coinage, . . .	16	25		
25.	Capt. Jacob Jones, for Capture of the Frolic, . . .	40	1 50	70.	Com. M. C. Perry, from Merchants of Boston, . . .	40	2 00		
26.	Capt. Decatur, for Capture of the Mace- donian, . . .	40	1 50	71.	Pacific Railroad Medal, . . .	29	1 25		
27.	Capt. Bainbridge, for Capture of the Java, . . .	40	1 50	72.	Emancipation Proclamation Medal, . .	29	1 00		
28.	Capt. Lawrence, for Capture of the Peacock, . . .	40	1 50	73.	Field Medal, . . .	64	8 00		
29.	Capt. Burrows, for Capture of the Boxer, . .	40	1 50	74.	Dr. Joseph Hancock, . . .	48	3 00		
30.	Lieut. McCall, for Capture of the Boxer, . .	40	1 50	75.	Grant's Indian Peace Medal, . . .	40	3 00		
31.	Capt. Perry, Capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie, . . .	40	1 50	76.	"Let us have Peace," . . .	29	1 25		
32.	Capt. Elliott, for the same, . . .	40	1 50	WASHINGTON MEDALS.					
33.	Capt. Warrington, for Capture of the Epervier, . . .	40	1 50	77.	Presidency Relinquished, . . .	25	1 00		
34.	Capt. Blakely, for Capture of the Rein- deer, . . .	40	1 50	78.	The Cabinet Medal, . . .	37	1 00		
35.	Capt. MacDonough, Capture of the Brit- ish Fleet on Lake Champlain, . . .	40	1 50	79.	Time Increases his Fame, . . .	16	50		
36.	Capt. Henley, for the same, . . .	40	1 50	80.	Commencement of Cabinet, . . .	12	25		
37.	Lieut. Cassin, for the same, . . .	40	1 50	81.	Small Head of Washington, . . .	11	25		
38.	Capt. Biddle, for Capture of the Pen- guin, . . .	40	1 50	FINE GOLD MEDALS.					
39.	Capt. Stuart, Capture of the Cyane and Levant, . . .	40	1 50	<i>See Rule 3.</i>					
39½.	Capt. Ed. Preble, before Tripoli, . . .	40	1 50	Time Increases his Fame, . . .	16	12 00			
MISCELLANEOUS.				Commencement of Cabinet, . . .	12	6 25			
40.	Rescue of Officers and Crew, brig Somers, . .	36	1 50	Washington and Jackson, . . .	10	4 50			
41.	Capt. Ingraham, for Rescue of Martin Koza, . . .	64	3 00	FINE SILVER MEDALS.					
42.	Shipwreck Medal, . . .	40	1 50	<i>See Rule 3.</i>					
43.	United States Coast Survey, for Gallan- try and Humanity, . . .	21	1 00	Cabinet Medal, . . .	37	6 00			
44.	Japanese Embassy Medal, . . .	48	2 00	Presidency Relinquished, . . .	25	3 00			
45.	Dr. Frederick Rose, for Skill and Hu- manity, . . .	48	3 00	Allegiance Medal, . . .	18	1 15			
46.	Allegiance Medal, . . .	18	25	Time Increases his Fame, . . .	16	75			

The diameter of the medals is expressed by numbers, each of which indicates the sixteenth of an inch. Medals struck to order in gold, silver or bronze, from dies of public institutions. Gold medals, payable in gold coin; silver medals, payable in silver coin; bronze medals, in United States notes.

## NUMISMATICS AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ONE cannot but notice the frequent examples which show the intimate connection between numismatics and archæology. The excavations constantly going on in various places on the continent and in the East, about the ruins of buried cities or for public works, are daily bringing to light many valuable relics of antique art, and with hardly less frequency are yielding interesting specimens of ancient coinage. A Roman aqueduct was lately laid bare in the excavations for the railway works from Payerne to Friburg, Switzerland. The aqueduct, which is built of cement, and is in perfect preservation, served to supply the old Aventicum (Avenches) with water from the small lake of Leedorf, in the canton of Friburg. A discovery of Roman remains, amongst which was a coin dating from the year 18 B. C., and another, very well preserved, from the time of Constantine the Great, was made at Soleure, in a house undergoing alterations.

A Frankish cemetery containing numerous burial places, has recently been discovered at Belfort. It appears to have occupied the site of a former Gallo-Roman village, and numerous fragments of armor and personal ornaments, mixed with Roman pottery, were found in the course of the excavations. Two tombs, one Gallo-Roman, and the other mediæval, have been discovered on the Roman road from Breith to Poitiers; the latter contained a large number of silver coins, chiefly of Philip VI. of Valois.

## THE WASHINGTON EVACUATION MEDAL.

(See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX, pp. 21 and 27.)

WE have recently been informed by a friend residing in Virginia, that a lady,—Mrs. N. E. S——, now in Philadelphia, has for sale the "Washington Evacuation Medal" in gold, and for which it is said she has been offered *five thousand dollars*.

## NEWSPAPER NUMISMATICS.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

ON page 22, Vol. IX, I find a paragraph which reads:—"In a lot of stolen property awaiting claimants, in Cleveland, O., is or was a satchel containing about 200 *extremely rare* old Coins." Now, this is truly a newspaper item, and as usual is as correct as any of them that relate to numismatics. The facts in the case I will state for the benefit of the anxious readers of the aforementioned paragraph, (although it grieves me to blight the hopes of those who expected to get them,) that about the 1st of June, I received a note from Mr. J. W. Schmitt, Superintendent of Police, Cleveland, O., to the effect that the "*extremely rare old Coins*" were naught but "Copperheads," Canada Cents, English coppers, and a few United States Cents, and instead of "200" there were but 80 pieces, being of no value except for old copper. Hoping this will be acceptable as a correction,

I remain,

D. PROSKEY.

57 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

## MEDALS OF QUEEN ANNE.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

AT Brandon, on James River, in Prince George County, Va., the well known seat of the Harrison family for two centuries, and during this period renowned for its noble and generous hospitality, the visitor is gratified to find among other historic treasures a fine collection of portraits of English and American gentlemen and ladies renowned for their beauty, their accomplishments and achievements in war, literature and science. One of the most striking is a three-quarter length of Col. Daniel Parke, whose daughter was the first wife of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover in Virginia. He is represented as dressed in the richest costume of the period, gold lace, embroidery, silk and satin, sword, ruffles, &c. From his neck is suspended by a ribbon the portrait of Queen Anne, which he received from her Majesty for bringing the news of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. On a table near him are his shield and breastplate, and with the latter amidst a pile of gold chains are three gold medals. One of these hangs over the edge of the table and is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The side which is shown has upon it the armorial bearings of Scotland and the motto CRESCUNT CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ. If any of your readers can inform me in regard to such a medal I will be obliged.

Respectfully,

T. H. W.

*Richmond, Va., Sept. 5, 1874.*

## ENGLISH WAR MEDALS.

THE London Athenæum, in speaking of the contemplated English War Medals, says :—"It seems probable that the authorities are now paying some attention to the art aspect of the medals, if not of the coins, which are prepared for public service. Artistically speaking, there is not much to be said for the British coinage, for the vaunted perfection of the operations of our mint appear, characteristically enough, only in its mechanical arrangements; the result being that so many coins are struck with unexceptionable accuracy per hour, day after day and month after month. Usually, if anything can be more commonplace, not to say stupid, than our coins, it is our medals. But for the Ashanti war medal, one of our most capable artists has been invited to make the design required by the die-sinker. Mr. Poynter has accepted the commission, and will, no doubt, produce a fine work."

## SPECIE OR PAPER ?

HAD Morton the fingers of *Midas* of old,  
Whose touch, it is said, would turn all things to gold,  
How happy for us ! but alas ! it appears  
That Morton of *Midas* has only the *ears*.

A HARD-MONEY Congressman condensed his speech by holding a ten-dollar greenback in one hand and a ten-dollar gold piece in the other, and asking, "Which will you have?"

## A NOTE FOR £1,000,000.

THE following extract from an account of a visit said to have been made to Samuel Rogers, the poet, is taken from "*Pen and Ink Sketches* : by a Cosmopolitan ;" published in Boston in 1845.

These *Sketches* were written by an Englishman, by the name of Ross, and, at the time of publication, were considered utterly untrustworthy. [EDS.

" But there were two objects in the room, which, more than any others, engrossed my attention; the one represented the enormous wealth of its possessor, and the other indicated his keen appreciation of the value of mind. These articles were simply two small pieces of paper, in gold frames. One of them was a Bank of England note for one million pounds sterling, and the other the original receipt of John Milton for five pounds, (the sum he received for the copyright of *Paradise Lost*, from Simmonds, the bookseller.) The bank note was one of the only four which were ever struck from a plate, which was afterwards destroyed. The Rothschilds have one impression; the late Mr. Coutts had another; the Bank of England the third, and, as I have said, Mr. Rogers decorates his parlor with the remaining one. There it hangs, within any one's reach—a fortune to many, but valueless to all excepting its owner. No one would think of stealing it, for it would be only as so much waste paper. It never could be negotiated without detection, and, were it destroyed by fire, from its peculiar character no loss would ensue to Mr. Rogers. At his word, however, it might be transformed into a golden shower. He, alone, is the magician who can render it all-powerful for good or evil." pp. 25-26.

## THE AGASSIZ MEDAL.

AN engraving of the Agassiz Medal, recently struck at the United States Mint in honor of the distinguished scholar whose bust it bears, is to be found in "Frank Leslie's" illustrated weekly for the 19th of September last. The size of the Medal is about 28 by the American scale. The obverse has a bust of Agassiz facing the observer's right, with the name AGASSIZ on the left; below the bust in small letters W. BARBER. The reverse has the legend TERRA MARIQUE DUCTOR, INDAGATIONE NATURÆ, around a laurel wreath, within which are the words NA. 1807. OB. 1873. in two straight lines; above them a classic lamp, and between them two inverted torches, crossed. In the exergue, two crossed branches of cypress. The translation of the legend is, "A leader in the close investigation of nature, by land and sea."

## UNDERGROUND MEDALS.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

So many go to see London, (not as we used to do in play,) that it may be well to give your readers a word of caution. In passing along where they are digging out old basements, or making excavations, a workman may ask



your attention to a very curious coin or medal which his spade has just turned up. He will be specially apt to do so, if he sees you are from "the States;" and they all know a Yankee at first glance, just as surely as we know an Englishman. He cannot tell what it is, but you can have it for two shillings.

Just such a *find*, consisting of two leaden tokens or medals, was lately offered for sale at the Cabinet of the Mint. The pieces made a good show, and had a good endorsement. The latter was in the shape of a newspaper flourish, which I will not send you, because it gives the name of the learned Professor (in one of our large cities) who translated the inscriptions, and explained the devices. Sufficient to say, they gave the names and faces of two Anglo-Saxon kings, never heard of before; and the larger piece, in which the king was armed with sword and cross, was "intended for his soldiers, going to the Crusades." It bore the date 1000, and was therefore struck long enough in advance.

They looked old enough, and barbaric enough, to belong to that very age. And yet, I thought a little more scholarship ought to be exercised upon them before making a purchase. So with the owner's consent, I sent impressions in gutta percha to an esteemed correspondent in the medal department in the British Museum, to have his experience and judgment.

Here I would copy the reply, but cannot just now lay hands upon it. The amount of it was, that the medals were an imposture; the legends had no sense or meaning whatever; and they were just such pieces as are constantly fabricated in some of the manufacturing towns, and sold very cheap to the London laborers, on purpose to be dug up.

And, as if to "pour water on a drowned mouse," it was added, that the date alone was enough to condemn it, since there was no use or knowledge of Arabic figures (1000) for nearly three centuries after that, in England, or any part of Europe except Moorish Spain.

I have charity enough to believe, that the translator only meant to help the humbug along, and gratify the lucky holder of the prizes. When I communicated to the latter the reply sent to me, he "believed the British Museum did not know anything about it," and wished the pieces returned. Probably there was a spirit of rivalry, as he has a museum of his own.

*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Sept. 7.*

W. E. D.

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## MODERN ANTIQUES.

(See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. VII, page 4.)

IN view of the fact that these counterfeits are again making their appearance, the following slip, cut from a paper of the time when they first showed themselves, is worth reprinting.—Eds.

"It is well known that the silver coinage of Massachusetts colony, struck in the 17th century, and known as the 'Pine tree money,' is in great request among coin collectors and commands a liberal price. Their eager desires have been more than satisfied by the sudden appearance of a goodly number of complete sets, from the twelve-pence down to the penny. They are unfortunately so well executed as to be likely to deceive, being of standard

silver, discolored as if they had been buried, and partially defaced, as if by wear. But by careful inspection it is evident that the dies have been prepared for the terms required. An *experienced* collector would shake his head at them the moment they were placed before him."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, August, 1856.

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### GOLDEN DREAMS.

WRECKED and sunken treasure ships have always an attraction for a certain class of adventurers. Like the family estates in England which are waiting for American heirs, and will probably wait till Doomsday, these lost vessels are constantly exciting the avarice of those who have but little to lose and everything to gain, and there seems to be folly enough to float the companies formed to raise the gold, though but little treasure ever comes to daylight. It would be a curious calculation, should some one reckon how much good money has been spent in plans of this nature, and we incline to think that the silver wasted would probably equal the silver lost. The latest folly in this direction is detailed in the account which describes the plans of a company to be formed to raise the treasures which are believed to be still lying in the *Lutine*, a ship that went down about one hundred years ago in the *Zuyder Zee*. On the island of *Urk* a special station for observation is to be erected, in order to snatch the favorable moment in which the work of diving can be undertaken, a moment which occurs only occasionally during the year. The man who has placed himself at the head of the undertaking, *Vermeulen*, claims that he has a special diving apparatus with which work can also be done under the sand. The wreck of the ship is now estimated at 12,000,000 gulden, (£1,000,000,) in ready money, while about fifty years ago about eighty millions was brought to light.

Q. R.

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### THE TASTE FOR COLLECTING.

THERE is no reason that collecting should be perverted. On the contrary, there can hardly be a greater safeguard to a young man entering life than the possession of a taste, especially a taste for art. Since the days of *Ovid* it has been commended, and considering how many boys learn it with their early rules of grammar, it is surprising how few afterwards apply it. About forty years ago, a young gentleman, with a moderate allowance from his father, took a fancy to some china at a shop in *Hanway street*. He mortgaged half his quarter's income to buy it. His father and his friends, who would not have been the least put out if he had lost twice as much in a bet, looked aghast at the purchase. It was downright madness, wanton extravagance, to give fifty pounds for a couple of trumpery jars. But the same pair was sold at *Christie's*, lately, for a sum which paid principal, interest at twenty per cent. for forty years, and something over. The possession of knowledge is the first requisite in forming a collection, and the habit of acquiring even useless knowledge is not to be despised. Nothing can have a

better effect on the growing mind than a conviction, however impressed, that knowledge is money. The judicious collector must know something, if it is only about china jugs or snuff-boxes. And though a little knowledge in an important matter is dangerous, a profound knowledge of what is comparatively unimportant may lead on to fortune. Few men who have distinguished themselves have been without a collection, or at least a taste. John Selden formed a library. The duke of Wellington loved music. One of the greatest living statesmen is a judge of china. The first financier in Europe collects enamels. The busy man finds his greatest relaxation in such pursuits. Without being frivolous, they afford a relief from serious cares. Walpole and Richelieu formed galleries as refuges from affairs of state. It may be a question how far education neglects this subject. The early development of a turn for collecting, which was noticed in our opening sentence, is perhaps worth more consideration from those who bring up children than has yet been given to it. Monograms and postage stamps may in this way be among the civilizing agents of our time.—*London Saturday Review*.

### CANADIAN MEDAL.

(See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX. page 1.)

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

I FIND in my collection of Canadian medals the following piece, which is not described in either Mr. Appleton's or Mr. Sandham's "Historic Medals of Canada." It was formerly in the Mickley collection, but was not included in the public sale. Its execution is equal to that of the other medals struck by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. *Obv.* GEORGE II KING. Head to left. *Rev.* CANADA SUBDUED. In exergue, MDCCLX S·P·A·C . In the field a pine tree with on the left a beaver, and on the right a disconsolate woman seated on the ground with her back to the tree. Size 24 : copper.

*Cambridge, July 20.*

H. W. H.

### EASTERN COINS.

WE cut from the BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, of September 9, 1874, the following item :—

"THE well-known numismatic cabinet of the Museum at Jena has recently been materially enriched by the presentation on the part of the Grand Duke of Saxony of the extensive collection of Chinese and Japanese coin made by Herr J. Von Siebold during his prolonged residence in Japan. This unique collection, which is arranged chronologically, and extends from the year 221 B. C. to the present time, is essentially Japanese, although it contains genuine Chinese coins down to a comparatively recent period. This is owing to the singular fact that the Japanese, like some of the other nations occupying lands near the empire of China, made use of Chinese money as their only currency."

## MEDALS FOR THE HEROES OF MILL RIVER.

AFTER the excitement following the breaking away of the Mill River Dam, near Haydensville, Mass., there was much discussion as to whether or not the four men who were first to sound the note of warning to the villages had shown great bravery. They were poetized and lauded on one side, and on the other detractors arose who wished to rob them of their fame. The best judges of the value of the services rendered should be the parties served, and they have announced their appreciation of the prompt action which saved their lives and lives dearer than their own, in a manner at once substantial and appropriate. A number of citizens—among them Mr. William Skinner of Haydensville—have united in presenting to each of the heroes of Mill River an elegant gold medal commemorating the service performed. On the obverse is engraved a representation of the "ride for life," where the horse and rider are pursued by the raging waters which are spending the gathered energy of months in a single moment; on the reverse the name of the recipient, surrounded by a wreath in which the laurel and marshmallow—emblems of humanity and courage—are blended. The names are as follows: Collins Graves, Jerome Hillman, George Cheney and Myron Day.

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## FRENCH SATIRICAL PIECE.

THE authorities who so promptly attempted to repress the circulation of coins bearing a likeness of the French Prince Imperial, will probably be more lenient with the coppers, affecting to be of ten centimes, which have recently got into a certain circulation in France, and which are attracting some attention. They bear the head of Napoleon III in a Prussian helmet. Around the neck is a dog's collar with a ring. Upon it is inscribed "Sedan." The circular legend is "Napoleon III, le Misérable; 80,000 prisonniers." On the reverse an owl perched on a cannon; around "Vampire Française, 2 Dec. 1851. Septembre, 1870."

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## CHINESE BRONZES.

THE beautiful patina produced upon the bronzes from China and Japan has been examined by M. Henri Morin of the Paris Conservatory. He finds that lead enters largely into the composition of these bronzes. In some specimens as much as twenty per cent. was found. Those bronzes which contained eighty parts of copper, ten parts of lead, four parts of tin, and two parts of zinc, were found to be of close and beautiful grain; and when heated in a muffle, it quickly takes the dark patina, which has been hitherto thought to be a varnish.

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A PAPER at Elgin says that a man's social standing in that town is graded by whether he drops a ten-penny nail or a quarter into the church contribution-box.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAN any of our readers give us any information in relation to a 10/ silver piece, said to have been struck under Charles I., (1625 to 1649,) with a view of the City of Oxford under the horse?

AN ancient Spanish dollar was recently found on Gallows Hill, Salem, by Mr. William Leavitt. On the obverse is a medallion portrait, with the inscription Carolus III. (who reigned from 1759 to 1788). The reverse has been filed smooth, and a ship under full sail very handsomely engraved upon the smooth surface, with an English flag at the stern, and at the bottom the name Galatea.—*Boston Advertiser*, Aug. 8.

THE last bulletin published by the municipal archaeological commission of Rome is entirely devoted to an enumeration of the articles discovered in the excavations made for the construction of the new quarters of the city, and which relics are still awaiting their classification in the different museums. Among them we notice the following: 133 æs, 298 pieces of silver, 1 of gold, 9690 bronze imperials, 20 of copper. Antiquaries and historical students everywhere will appreciate the services of this commission, whose labors have supplied great facilities for the pursuit of their favorite studies.

A CUBAN dollar is now worth only thirteen cents, but they keep on calling it a dollar just for the fun of the thing. Yes, and the United States dollar is worth to-day but eighty-nine cents, and "we keep on calling it a dollar just for the fun of the thing."

A Boy found a gold dollar on an ant hill in the old commissary building at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, a short time since. The following day three dollars were found in the same place. They had evidently been brought up by the ants. Search was made, and a small wooden box, badly decayed, containing one hundred and eighty gold dollars was found about a foot below the surface.

MINT DROPS.—Almost a score of employes have been discharged from the Mint, at Philadelphia.

GOLD is money the world over and paper is not money the world over. Think it all over, with statements that it is, and still it is not money. The reason is plain. Paper has no inherent value. There is enough more where the last lot came from, and no man knows how much of it will be forthcoming.

It is stated in the published proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, under the account of the Washington Medals recently presented to that institution by Mr. Harvey, that the dies of several of those medals—the Washington Evacuation medal, the Col. Wm. Washington medal, and the Franklin and Howard medals—are in the *French* mint. Are not these dies our national property? If they are, should they not be in *our* mint? Perhaps some of your Philadelphia friends can answer these queries.

GLYPS.

## EDITORIAL.

IN a coin sale by Bangs, Merwin & Co., on the 24th of September last, we notice that lot 210 is described as follows:—"Samaritan shilling. Rev. Pine Tree. Not offered as having been struck at the time of the Pinè Tree money, but very well struck, and very rare in this metal [gold]." This piece we have no doubt is one of Wyatt's fabrications. It is well known that the Good Samaritan piece was not a *coin*, and all which were ever struck in gold, (and no one knows how many beside,) came from the same unscrupulous hand with other pieces already described in our pages, [See the article on page 43 of this number—"Modern Antiques,"] and were got up to deceive unsuspecting collectors.

WE have received from William Lincoln, 239 High Holborn, London, his Catalogue (18mo) of Foreign and Colonial Stamps, &c., &c. Accompanying it was a fac-simile of the same, of one-fourth the size, by Photo-Lithography, done by Dujardin, and printed by Barousse, in Paris. This is truly a Diamond Edition.

SINCE our last issue we have been favored with a visit from Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, the veteran collector of Medals and Coins, of Philadelphia, who passed several days in our city. During his stay of some two years in different parts of Europe, 1869-1872, he made a collection of coins of the countries that he visited. Mr. M. is much interested in historical studies, and is in receipt of some interesting and valuable papers from Stockholm relating to the early settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware, which he is now translating with a view of publishing. He has also been engaged on a work lately published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—"A History of New Sweden; or, the Settlement on the River Delaware," translated and edited by William M. Reynolds, D. D., who speaks in very complimentary terms of the aid rendered him by Mr. Mickley, who is familiar with the Swedish language.

AMONG the early collectors named in the last number of the *Journal*, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Pa., was mentioned. A letter to James Hall, Allentown, Pa., dated Nov. 18, 1849, says that he had a collection of coins numbering two thousand and forty-three, of which forty-nine were gold, one thousand one hundred and twenty in silver, three hundred and ninety-two in billon and copper, two hundred and forty-three dollars and one hundred and fourteen half dollars.

THE tenth and probably the last number of Mr. Crosby's work on Early American Coins is in press, and we solicit for it the patronage of Collectors as being the most complete and accurate publication of the kind. The illustrations by the Heliotype process have been carefully and judiciously selected, giving an exact fac-simile of the coins. A list of the patrons of the work will be appended to this number.

COLLECTORS of Engravings will find at A. O. Crane's, 98 Kingston Street, corner of Essex Street, a variety of old and curious prints. They may not have the good fortune to discover among the mass an Albert Durer—as an experienced connoisseur chanced to a short time ago—but they may find something curious and well worth buying.

---

## CURRENCY.

A GOOD heart's worth gold.

A RARE JEWEL—Consistency.

RARE COINS—Coins of truth.

CURRENT NOTES—Greenbacks.

GOOD bones are better than gold.

A BAD OMEN—To owe men money.

MANY a man is rich without money.

A VIRTUOUS woman is a crown to her husband.

A HANDFUL of right is better than a sackful of gold.

BALLOONS do not cost much; they are made for ascent.

DOLLARS and Sense do not necessarily follow each other.

SOME men will do anything for money—even good actions.

COINS, postage stamps, autographs, &c., lead young people toward rational tastes and occupation.

THOUGH all that glitters be not gold, the glitter of more gold would be light whereby to settle the financial question.

THE MEANEST MAN—one who promised his son a dollar to take a dose of castor oil, and then paid the debt in a counterfeit bill.

"OLD CHINA" is the rage in London. A few weeks ago, 6000 guineas were given for two Sevres vases by a lavish purchaser.

MONEY was lately dreadfully scarce with some folks in the large cities; but everybody was anxious to go into the country for a little change.

## PAYMENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

*Payments for the Journal will be acknowledged in this place.*

*Boston*, Mrs. J. S. Fay, Mrs. Salisbury, W. S. Appleton, S. A. Green, J. Colburn, Mass. Historical Society; *Worcester*, Nathaniel Paine, Free Public Library; *Springfield*, C. P. Nichols, W. Clogston, A. S. Bryant; *Northampton*, O. O. Roberts; *Bath, N. H.*, A. W. Jackman; *Providence, R. I.*, R. B. Winter; *New York City*, C. E. Anthon, J. E. Gay, E. H. Sanford, R. O'Brien, J. G. Hoffman, D. Appleton, W. B. Dick; *Trenton Falls, N. Y.*, M. Moore; *Katonah, N. Y.*, W. H. Lewis; *Cold Spring, N. Y.*, James Nelson; *Hoosick Falls, N. Y.*, L. Wilder; *New Rochelle*, Charles Pryer; *Catskill, N. Y.*, H. Niklewicz; *Philadelphia, Pa.*, W. J. Jenks; *Baltimore, Md.*, John Berger; *Brownsville, Pa.*, H. E. Hayden; *Cincinnati, O.*, E. Worthington, *Washington, C. H.*, O. M. Herbert; *Grand Rapids, Mich.*, T. W. Porter; *Lansing, Mich.*, O. A. Jenison; *Traverse City, Mich.*, Thomas T. Bates; *Nashville, Tenn.*, G. P. Thruston; *New Orleans, La.*, B. da Silva, R. Lambert, E. T. Florance; *Montreal, Canada*, Henry Mott, Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; *Paris, France*, J. F. Loubat.

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CANADIAN ANTIQUARIAN  
AND  
NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Canada.*  
Subscription, \$1.50 *Canadian currency*, per annum, in advance, payable  
to R. W. McLACHLAN, Box 86½, Montreal.

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manuscript, with an Introduction and Notes, by Samuel Abbott Green.

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Dec. 29

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

Single Copies, 75 Cts.

VOL. IX.—No. 3.]

[WHOLE No. 67.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JANUARY, 1875.]



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*QUARTERLY.*

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

135 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EDWARD COGAN,

408 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

H. HOFFMANN,

33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 462 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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## The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register *AND ANTIQUARIAN JOURNAL.*

This periodical—the organ of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society—is published quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October.

Each number contains matter interesting to the Historian and Antiquarian, and is embellished with one or more portraits, engraved on steel.

Subscriptions, \$3.00 per annum. Application can be made at the Society's Building, No. 18 SOMERSET STREET, BOSTON.

## AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—THE NINTH VOLUME

BEGAN JULY 1ST, 1874.

Subscription, TWO DOLLARS per Volume, *in advance*.

Communications desired from those interested in the Science.

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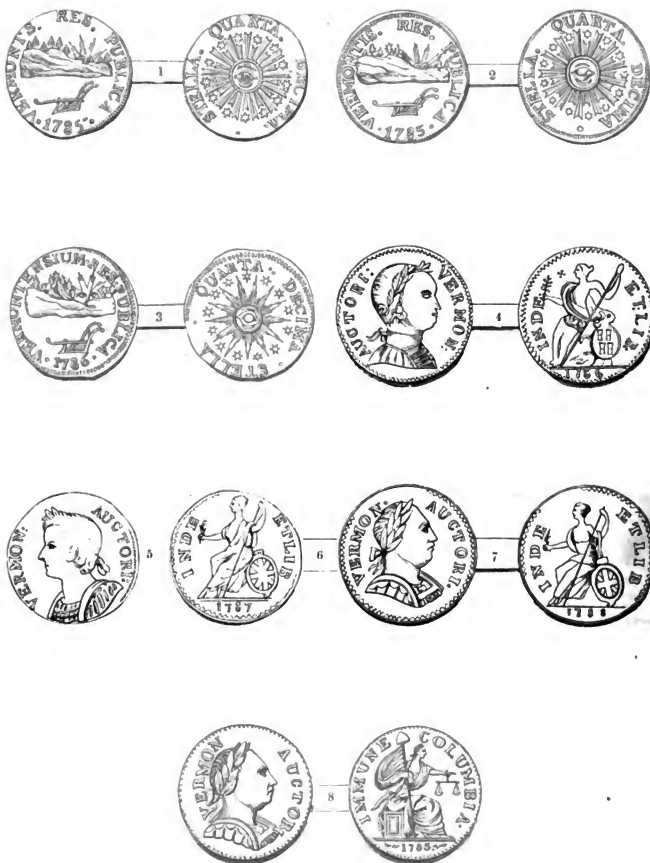
JANUARY 1ST, 1875.

18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

## THE EARLY COINS OF AMERICA.

The Eleventh and last number of this work is now in Press. *Price, One Dollar per number.* The names of subscribers to the work will be published in this number.

All communications should be addressed to SYLVESTER S. CROSBY, 240 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



VARIETIES OF VERMONT COINAGE.

A M E R I C A N  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1875.

No. 3.

VERMONT COINAGE.

WE are indebted to Mr. S. S. CROSBY for his kind permission to reprint the following article on Vermont Coinage from his exhaustive work on "The Early Coins of America," now about completed, and also for the use of the cuts illustrating it.—[Eds.]

THE first State that can be said to have issued a coinage of copper was Vermont,—not one of the original thirteen States, neither was she then considered one of the "United States of America," not having been admitted to the Union until 1791.

A petition was presented by Reuben Harmon, Jr., June 10th, 1785, \* \* \* praying for leave to coin a quantity of copper. \* \* \* A Bill was brought in June 15th, \* \* \* and the record of the passage of this bill occurs upon the same day :—"A bill entitled an Act granting to Reuben Harmon, Jun. Esq' : a right of coining copper and regulating the same, being concurred by Council, was read, and passed into a law of the State." \* \* \* \*

The coins issued by Harmon under this act were of the following descriptions, and constitute the first type of the Vermont coins :

TYPE NO. 1, OBVERSE.

Device,—The sun rising from behind a range of wooded mountains, a plough in the field beneath.

Legend,—VERMONTS . RES . PUBLICA . 1785 .

REVERSE.

Device,—An eye within a small circle, from which issue twenty-six rays, thirteen long, their points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars, and thirteen short, between the stars and the centre.

Legend,—STELLA . QUARTA . DECIMA .

Borders beaded or milled, edge plain ; size, 17 ; weight, 111 grains.  
[Fig. 1.]

Of this there are two pairs of dies : on one, one ray of the sun points at the period after RES ; in the other, a rarer variety, it points to the right of the period. On the last die a short dash or break usually follows the figure 5, as shown in the cut. A slight break follows DECIMA, on its reverse.

The reverses may be distinguished by the ray nearest the letter Q, which in the first variety points at Q, and on the second, more towards the U.

The next variety has the legend, VERMONTIS . RES . PUBLICA . 1785 . It has no marked peculiarity beyond the legend itself. One ray upon the reverse points at the left part of the Q.

Size, 17 ; weight, 117 grains. [Fig. 2.]

Each of the pieces just described has eight trees on the obverse, and the rays upon the reverses are all cuneiform, or wedge-shaped.

From another pair of dies we have seen but one impression, which is owned by J. Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn. It is too much worn to represent satisfactorily. The legend on the obverse encircles the device and date ; the hills appear to be thickly wooded, the sun rises at the left—on all others it is at the right—and a line separates the date from the device. Instead of an eye in the centre of the reverse, this has the face of a sun : the rays are single pointed, and composed of fine lines of unequal length. Legends,—VERMONTIS RES PUBLICA and STELLA QUARTA DECIMA.

We have seen two specimens, apparently counterfeits of that last described, but cast, and of very rude workmanship.

#### 1786.

The third variety of this type has the legend, VERMONTENSIMUM . RES . PUBLICA . 1786 . and that of the reverse, STELLA . QUARTA . DECIMA .

Size, 17 ; weight, 123 grains. [Fig. 3.]

This variety is found with three obverse dies, and two of the reverse. Of these, one has seven trees, and the U of PUBLICA double-cut below ; another, nine trees, the U double-cut at the left, and the date close under the ploughshare ; the third has nine trees, and the figure 1 of date double-cut at the right, but much to left of ploughshare. The reverses both have thirteen rays of many fine lines ; one ray of that found with the first obverse, pointing just right of Q, on the other, found with the two other obverses, it points full to left of that letter, and the legend reads,—QUARTA . DECIMA . STELLA .

Before the expiration of the right first granted him, Harmon sent in a petition for the extension of his privilege, \* \* \* which was granted for a farther term of eight years. \* \* \* \*

The Legislature having by the terms of the last grant designated new devices and legends to be placed upon the coins, those next issued constitute another type, of which also there are several varieties.

#### TYPE NO. 2. OVERSE.

Device,—A head, on some facing to the right, on others to the left.

Legend,—VERMON AUCTORI or AUCTORI VERMON

#### REVERSE.

Device,—The goddess of liberty, seated, facing left, with olive branch and staff.

Legend,—INDE ET LIB

In exergue,—The date,—1786, 1787, or 1788.

Borders serrated, edges plain. \* \* \* \*

In size these coins range from 16 to 17, the heavier specimens varying in weight from 120 to 141 grains, and by far the larger portion of them, when

but little worn, exceeding the stipulated weight of 111 grains. [Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

There are three varieties with the date of 1786, three of 1787, and six of 1788. One of 1786, is known as the "baby head." [See Fig. 4.] The others of that year have heads much like the common varieties of the Connecticut cents. Figure 5 represents their obverse only.

There is little peculiarity to be noted in the coins of 1787, except in one, the obverse of which is from the same die with one of 1786. Its reverse has a break nearly obliterating the date. Figure 6 represents one of this year.

The coins of 1788 are also much alike, with the exception of those punctuated with stars, most of which are quite rare. Figure 7 shows a variety of this date.

We have seen one specimen of this date in brass.

The reverse of one variety of 1788, is found with one of the Connecticut obverses of 1787.

A very rare piece, the origin of which is unknown to us, has for its obverse a die similar to the more common dies of this mint, but with reverse,

Device,—The goddess of liberty, seated, facing right, with scales of justice extended in her left hand; the staff, with liberty cap and flag, in her right.

Legend,—IMMUNE COLUMBIA.

In exergue,—1785.

This piece may have been produced by muling a discarded die of the Vermont mint, with the Immune Columbia. It is accurately represented at Figure 8.

The coins of this mint, and, in fact, those of most, if not all, of the other State mints, are frequently found struck upon other coins,—most commonly British halfpence, though frequently Nova Constellatio, or coins of some other State, producing curious combinations of letters without adding value to the specimens. Upon some of these, the legends and dates of both dies appear.

\* \* \* \* \*

Reuben Harmon, Jr., came from Suffield, Conn., in company with his father, Reuben Harmon, Senr., about the year 1768, and settled in the North east part of Rupert, Vt. He was a man of some note and influence while there. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, held at Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, initiatory to their Declaration of Independence, Mr. Reuben Harmon, (probably Jr.,) was one of the representatives from Rupert. He was representative in the Vermont Legislature for Rupert in 1780, was justice of the peace from 1780–90, and held several minor offices. In the year 1790 or thereabouts, he left Rupert, for that part of the State of Ohio called New Connecticut, and there died.

His Mint House was located near the north-east corner of Rupert, a little east of the main road leading from Dorset to Pawlet, on a small stream of water called Millbrook, which empties into Pawlet River. It was a small building, about sixteen by eighteen feet, made of rough materials, sided with unplanned and unpainted boards. It is still standing, but its location and uses are entirely different from what they were originally. Its situation at present is on the border of the adjoining town of Pawlet whither it was long since removed, and what was once a coin house is now a corn house.

Colonel William Cooley, who had worked at the goldsmith's trade in the

city of New York, and who afterwards removed to Rupert, made the dies and assisted in striking the coin. \* \* \* \*

A letter from Julian Harmon, a grandson of Reuben Harmon above referred to, gives the following additional particulars. "The Mint House stood on Pawlet River, three rods from his father's house—story and a half house, not painted—a furnace in one end for melting copper and rolling the bars, &c.; in the other (west) end, machinery for stamping,—in the centre that for cutting, &c. The stamping was done by means of an iron screw attached to heavy timbers above, and moved by hand through the aid of ropes. Sixty per minute *could* be stamped, although thirty per minute was the usual number. Wm. Buel assisted in striking the coins. Three persons were required for the purpose, one to place the copper, and two to swing the stamp. At first, the coins passed two for a penny, then four—then eight; when it ceased to pay expenses, the British imported so many of the 'Bung Town Coppers,' which were of a much lighter color. My father, Dr. John B. Harmon, also thinks there was a plough upon one side of the coins of his father, who removed to Ohio in 1800, and engaged in making salt, at the 'Salt Spring Tract,' in Weathersfield Township, Trumbull Co., which he continued to his death, Oct. 29, 1806, in his fifty-sixth year." \* \* \* \*

In 1787, a manufactory of "hardware," known as Machin's Mills, was established at New Grange, Ulster County, now Newburgh, N. Y., the principal purpose of which is supposed to have been the coinage of copper.

This mint had no legal connection with that of Vermont, but its managers had business relations with the persons conducting the coinage of that State, and the little known of its history is so interwoven with that of the coiners of the Vermont money, that we introduce the papers relating to it.

Eager writes, (History of Orange County,) "Orange Lake \* \* \* was also called Machen's Pond. Captain Machen first opened the outlet of the pond, and erected a manufactory to make coppers for change and circulation. \* \* \*

"Capt. Machen, we believe, was an Englishman, and came out before the Revolution as an officer in the British service. During the war he entered the American army as an engineer, and was employed by Congress in 1777, in erecting fortifications in the Highlands, and in stretching the chain across the river at West Point. After the war he came and located at the pond. His operations there, as they were conducted in secret, were looked upon at that time with suspicion, as illegal and wrong."

Mr. Bushnell supplies some interesting information relative to this coining establishment. He says:—

"The Mint House, at Newburgh, Ulster County, N. Y., was situated on the east side of Machin's Lake or Pond, about one eighth of a mile distant from the pond. The building was erected in 1784, by Thomas Machin, and was still standing in 1792, at which time the rollers, press and cutting machine were taken out. The coins were struck by means of a large bar loaded at each end with a five hundred pound ball, with ropes attached. Two men were required on each side, making four in all, to strike the pieces, besides a man to set the planchets. The metal of which the coins were struck, was composed of old brass cannon and mortars, the zinc being extracted from the copper by smelting in a furnace. About sixty of the coins were struck a

minute. The sloop 'Newburgh,' (Capt. Isaac Belknap,) carried for a number of years the coining press, as part ballast. The coins were made by James F. Atlee. Many of them bore the obverse *GEORGIUS III.* and reverse *INDE ET LIB.* Others bore the figure of a plough on one side. The mint ceased operations in the year 1791."

It is supposed that the coins here mentioned as bearing the figure of a plough, were some of the Vermont coins with that device, and there is strong reason to believe that Atlee, who is said to have made the dies of all the coins struck at Newburgh, made dies for others of the Vermont coins.

The pieces with the obverse *GEORGIUS III.* are of two varieties: the head upon the first of these closely resembles that upon the more common varieties of the Vermont coins; its legend is, *GEORGIUS • III • REX •*

The reverse is from a die \* \* \* found upon coins attributed both to Vermont and Connecticut.

The other, a more common variety of this piece, has a smaller head, and the legend *GEORGIUS III. REX.*

The reverse of this is identical with that found upon two pieces classed as Connecticut coins. The legend is *INDE • ET • LIB •*

We have found this reverse die in its perfect condition, used with the obverse just described: it next appears, with cracks across I and B, with an \* *AUCTORI. CONNEC •* face to right, until this obverse die became useless by reason of a break; it is again found, and in a still more defective condition, now having breaks in E of ET, at the foot of the goddess, and a slight crack at her chin, used with the *GEORGIUS III. REX.*, and lastly, as proved by the extension of the breaks already noted, particularly that at the foot of the goddess, it is found with obverse • *AUCTORI. • CONNEC. •* face to left. Here its endurance seems to have been exhausted, as the break last mentioned is so extended as to render it probable that it could have been of little further service.

It is probable, judging from the facts just noted, that many pieces now classed as Connecticut coins, are counterfeits from this mint; and it is not unlikely that the *VERMON AUCTORI* with reverse *BRITANNIA •* as well as many of the counterfeit halfpence of George III., formed part of the "hardware" manufactured at Newburgh.

---

## THE ADVANTAGES OF HOARDING.

WITH what a feeling of contemptuous pity have we read of the hoards of hard money, saved up in chests or old stockings, by persons of parsimonious habits. The elementary teachings of political economy proclaim the impolicy of such deposits, and they are presumptive evidence of a miserly disposition. Yet the habit of storing away gold and silver money is so common in the world, that it is obviously the dictate of some general conviction of the greater security of that form of accumulations, over investments of whatever nature. Banks may break; paper securities of every kind are liable to various accidents; but the precious metals are well-nigh indestructible, and retain their value and currency though business flags, and empires are dismembered.

A curious proof of the prevalence of the habit of hoarding metallic money has recently been afforded in France. All classes in that country have been



required to make extraordinary efforts to raise the amounts of the heavy indemnity paid to Germany, and the other expenses of the Franco-Prussian war. The result has been to develop a store of wealth in the country which was entirely unexpected. It was observed with astonishment that the immense sums needed were obtained with comparative ease. It was also noted that an extraordinary amount of specie currency was in the possession of the masses of the people. The fact was that the inhabitants had in the exigency made a general draft upon the reserves of coin, which in more prosperous times they had been gradually laying up at their homes. And the result of this unlooked for husbanding of their resources was that the people, instead of being prostrated for a generation by the weight of their war debt, were able to meet its imperative demands promptly and without actual suffering.

Another fact in connection with this matter is worthy of the attention of numismatologists. A large share of the money which came to light in France out of these domestic crypts, was of the coinage of Louis XV and XVI and earlier, and was as fresh and unworn as on the day when it left the mint. This proves that the hoarding system has been pursued for more than one or even two generations; that coins newly issued are preferred for preservation; and that the deposits are never encroached upon except when a financial crisis in the family or the nation leaves no alternative.

Collectors of coins, who have so often had occasion to lament the difficulty of procuring unimpaired specimens of the older pieces, will certainly not condemn with much severity a practice which tends to preserve the productions of the die in such perfection. And in view of the strong probability that nine parts of the money in question would have been squandered if it had not been hoarded, this leaf from the current history of France shows that the habit of private accumulations of the precious metals among the community, ought neither to be despised nor discouraged.

C. H. B.

---

### PRESENTATION OF THE MEXICAN WAR MEDALS.

IN 1848, the Common Council of the city of New York ordered medals to be stricken off and presented to the surviving members of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican war. These numbered over four hundred. About forty of the medals somehow became missing, and that number of the veterans have been unable until to-day to get their medals. Two weeks ago, General Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council, found the missing medals in an old safe, and notified the Board of Aldermen, who passed a resolution that the medals be given to the persons for whom they were intended. Colonel Kerrigan set about hunting up his old comrades, but only succeeded in finding five—Captain John Cook, of the Adjutant-General's office, at Albany; David W. Dyckman, of the Sanitary squad; Peter Waters, George F. Stringer and Jacob Childs. These persons, together with General Ward B. Burnett, who commanded the regiment, met to-day in General Pinckney's office to receive the medals, and the six veterans returned thanks to General Pinckney for his exertions in their behalf.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, October 20, 1874.

## ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

It is confessed by those who have studied the coins of the ancient Britons that we are, at present, without sufficient information to enable us to attempt their precise chronological or geographical classification. We have the assurance of Cæsar that the Britons had not a coinage of their own at the period of his invasion, and on this authority Eckhel maintained that they were unacquainted with a stamped currency until a late period of the Roman empire. Even in the addenda to his great work, he hesitates to admit the claim of Britain to a primitive coinage. Mionnet, though the means of inquiry were within his reach, adopts the opinion of Eckhel, and accordingly ranges many unquestionable British coins under the head "Chefs Gaulois;" yet most of his examples are quoted from English works! Sestini notices the absurdity of this classification, and cites the coins inscribed CAMV. and VERLAMIO as pertaining to Britain.

It has been maintained that the passage in Cæsar has been corrupted, and an early MS. has been cited as furnishing evidence that the Britons were acquainted with the use of stamped money; but as the editors of Cæsar could have had no object in wilfully corrupting this well-known passage, and as the most approved MSS. negative such a supposition, it is submitted that implicit reliance cannot be placed on deviations from the statement of the usually received text.

It would appear, that while some numismatists have denied the existence of an early British coinage, others have claimed for it a higher antiquity than can be proved by existing examples.

A considerable number of coins have been well known to English antiquaries during the last two centuries, and have been unhesitatingly ascribed to Cunobelinus, the British prince mentioned by Dion Cassius and by Suetonius. Most of these pieces bear the abbreviation of the name, CVN or CVNO; but one variety has CVNOBELINVS REX, which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the appropriation. On the reverses of some, the letters TASC occur, while others have TASCIOVANI and TASCIOVANI F. It would be tedious to recite the opinions which have been gravely expressed as to the meaning of this portion of the legend, that proposed by Mr. Birch being the only one entitled to consideration. Mr. Birch, placing the legends of obverse and reverse together, suggests that Cunobelinus used the Latin formula, "Cæsar divi f.," and that, accordingly, we should read, "Cunobelinus, son of Tasciovanus." The only difficulty in the way of this proposed reading is the name of *Tasciovanus*, which is not found in the Roman historians, nor in Beda, nor Gildas, and which bears no analogy to those given by Geoffrey of Monmouth and the other fabulous chroniclers of British history.

Should the reading proposed by Mr. Birch be admitted, we shall not hesitate to render the inscription of another coin EPPILLVS COM. F. — *Eppillus, son of Comius*.

Cæsar distinctly says, that that portion of Britain which he terms *Cantium* was ruled by petty kings, four of whom attacked his legions on their first landing in Britain. He also speaks of *Comius*, Prince of the Atrebatas, as a person of great authority in the island. How far this influence extended we cannot ascertain; but the fact that there were a people called *Atrebatas*, both in Gaul

and on the northern coast of Kent, seems to favor the conjecture, that some of the family of Comius actually reigned in Britain. If this be admitted, the coins inscribed EPPILLVS COMI. F.—TINC. COM. F. and VIR. COM. F. would appear to have been struck by the children of Comius, to whom portions of Cantium were awarded, and which they ruled as petty princes. Such a supposition receives weight from the fact of the known policy of the Romans in their acquisition of foreign territory. Tacitus shows that they used tributary kings as the instruments of enslaving the people they were supposed to rule, these personages being virtually nothing more than the satraps of the emperors, entirely obedient to their will, though enjoying the title of *Rex*.

Numismatists will ask, if this explanation be received, why the British princes caused their money to be formed on the Greek, and not on the Roman model? To this we may reply, that the money of Julius Cæsar, of the *Triumvirs*, and of Augustus, differs in style as much, or more, from that of the succeeding reigns as these British coins from the then contemporaneous Roman currency, much of which was, in all probability, executed by Greek artists. In one respect the deviation from Greek and Roman models is remarkably striking, namely, in the oblong tablet, a peculiarity not observed on Gaulish coins, but the equestrian figure is common, both on the Greek and Roman money. It would answer no useful purpose to attempt to supply the names of two of these presumed sons of *Comius*. Of that of the other, *Eppillus*, on a coin in the British Museum, there can be no doubt, and there is every reason to believe that EPPI. and IPPI. are abbreviations of the same name. TINC. and VIRI. may readily suggest two latinised Celtic names; but no such names as those of which these letters would form a part occur in Cæsar's account of Britain, and the perfecting of them must therefore be left to the chance of future discovery.

It will be seen that the coins inscribed EPPI. and IPPI. are always found in Kent, in the territory of the British *Atrebates*, while those with TINC. or VIRI. are discovered in *Sussex* and *Hants*, facts which seem strongly to support the conjecture, that they were issued by princes ruling in different parts of the island.

\* \* \* \* \*

A long and careful study of ancient British coins has gradually led me to form an opinion much opposed to that which I entertained on my first acquaintance with the subject. I do not hesitate to avow this, seeing that a very able French numismatist has modified his views with regard to the coins of *Gallia*. Diligent inspection and comparison of every specimen that has fallen in my way has at length inclined me to think that Cæsar's account has been correctly handed down to us, and that the Britons had not a stamped currency of their own at the period of his first invasion. This belief is founded on evidence afforded by actual examples of British coins. It is now no longer supposed that the rudest coins are the earliest specimens of ancient British money,—a supposition so well calculated to embarrass the inquiry; on the contrary, those who are practically acquainted with the subject, know that the rudest examples are barbarous imitations of pieces of better execution, and that the gradations of a corrupted type are, on comparing several pieces, easily discernible. Thus, what was once a tolerably well defined laureated human head, becomes in the next copy a rude imitation of the same object, which in its turn is again more rudely represented, until at length the original design is lost in a barbarous

and disjointed collection of objects, the meaning of which was but imperfectly understood by the last copyist, and can only be divined by comparison with earlier and more perfect examples. The greater part of these coins are uninscribed, and those which have a few straggling letters furnish indisputable evidence of their being rude copies. From the descent of Cæsar to the invasion of Claudius is a considerable period, sufficiently long to account for the striking of vast numbers of rude coins in imitation of pieces of better execution, many of which may have been produced by native workmen and issued without authority. The inefficacy of the severe laws enacted by civilized states against forgers of the public money shows how difficult it is to stay the issue of spurious coin; and it is not reasonable to suppose that Britain at this period was free from a vice which there is abundant reason to believe was almost coeval with the invention of coinage, and of which many examples may be cited in the primitive money of the Gauls and Britons.—*J. Y. Akerman.*

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### MORE ABOUT THE DOLLAR MARK.

THE origin of the Dollar mark we presume is one of those subjects that will never be settled beyond controversy, but a recent contribution to the literature of this subject deserves some attention. Not long since the *American Historical Record* had a query on the point, and the September (1874) number of that magazine reprints an article written in reply by Mr. E. P. Fulton, which appeared in the *Baltimore American* on the 3d of June last. His theory, like that of the writer of the article from the *Atlantic Monthly*, quoted in our last number, (see page 33.) is that it arose from the two pillars anciently known as the "pillars of Hercules." He says:—

"The adventurous Tyrian navigators \* \* \* \* \* laid the foundations of the great commercial metropolis of the West, and named it Gades—now Cadiz. The device of the two pillars was stamped upon the coins of their native Tyre; they perpetuated it upon their own coinage, and set up in the new city two pillars, one of gold and one of silver. These were the actual pillars of Hercules, Melcarthus or Heraclæ being the leader of the expedition that founded Gades. Afterwards the union of the colony with its parent Tyre was signified by the scroll twined around and crossing the uprights, and so the emblem remained until the fall of Tyre."

In the course of his essay, Mr. Fulton declares that "the dollar mark is the oldest symbol known to the human race." When one pronounces the dollar mark the "oldest symbol known to the human race," without qualification, we hardly know which to admire more, the profound knowledge of symbols and symbolism which such a declaration involves, or the profounder knowledge of ethnology, which decides so many disputed points in a word. Mr. Saffell, another correspondent of the *Record*, had supported the theory, in a communication printed in the June number, that it was "a rude union of the letter P with the figure of 8," and signified "pieces of eight" or Spanish milled dollars, which were divided into eight parts or pieces, called eleven penny bits, or "levies." Mr. Fulton gives us his opinion of this theory very briefly in the following words:—"His theory [Mr. Saffell's] is so curiously in

error that we notice it for the purpose of showing how limited is the knowledge of many of those who can lay some claim to the title of reading men concerning the results of particular branches of study."

In the course of his article, Mr. Fulton says the same emblem (the symbol of the pillars) "can be found prominent among all the nations of the East, both before and after the glory and supremacy of Tyre. The Hebrews and Freemasons have traditions of the pillars of Jachin and Boaz in Solomon's Temple, and the emblem which there seems to have had almost a sacred significance in the minds of the Jews, was equally precious to the pagan Tyrians two hundred years before Solomon built the Temple. Still further back in the remote ages, we find the earliest known origin of the symbol in connection with the Deity. It was a type of reverence with the first people of the human race who worshipped the sun on the plains of Central Asia, and its two routes of descent may be followed through Greek and Scandinavian Mythology." We have not space to reprint the whole of this article, but we invite comparison between it and the article from the *Atlantic* already mentioned, and think our readers will notice a most singular resemblance between the two, while they will fail to discover any reference by the writer quoted in the *Record* to the pages of the *Atlantic*.

One more assertion, for which we should be glad to see the authority, is too remarkable to be kept from our readers. Mr. Fulton says:—"For our common currency in this nineteenth century, we are employing an indication that the sellers of the products of Tyrian looms *recorded in their books* (!) as they jingled the gold and silver of the barbarians in exchange for their silks and velvets. As they stood upon the shore seeing the

"Argosies of magic sails  
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales,"

they calculated their profits and bargains in pieces of money that bore the same mark as our symbol of that metallic currency which, alas! seems to have flown from us on eagles' wings." We are not quite sure whether the last clause of this extract is intended for a joke, or is "spoke sarkastical," as the lamented Artemus Ward used to say. The whole passage, however, shows a brilliant and poetic imagination, outshining the brightest of those golden eagles whose departure he so touchingly laments. Q. Z.

---

#### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

HAVING read the article on the dollar mark which was in the last number of the *Journal*, I was reminded of another explanation of it which was published in the *Advertiser* some years since, and have copied it below for the *Journal*.

R. S.

A suggestion was once made that the dollar mark "\$" is an abridgment of the letters "U. S." meaning United States, but the mark was used long before the United States of North America were thought of. It is probably the sign of a piece of 8 "reals"—that is to say, "ninepences," and the crosses through it are to show that the figure 8 is not to be counted as part of the sum. The "pieces of eight," recollected by all readers of Robinson Crusoe, were Spanish dollars, and the mark now used for the dollar means that that piece is worth eight reals.

## SWISS MEDAL OF AGASSIZ.

FRITZ LANDRY of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, a pupil of the medallist Antoine Bovy, has made a die of the head of Agassiz, and medals are to be struck at Geneva. Around the head is written, "L. Agassiz, 1807-1873. On the other side, between two branches of laurel, are the words, "Viro ingenio, labore scientiæ, præstantissimo."

## LINCOLN MEDALS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

THOSE of your readers who have had occasion to consult Zabriskie's Catalogue of Lincoln Medals, have probably noticed that it contains some errors, the most serious of which is in the description of the Bovy Medal, No. 9, where that part of the inscription on the reverse, which Zabriskie gives as "Emancipation of Slavery Proclamation" is, at least in all the pieces that I have seen, "Abolition of Slavery Proclaimed": and they have probably also noticed that the list is far from complete. I give below a list of one hundred and ten Lincoln Medals not in Zabriskie, from my collection and from the collection of Mr. S. S. Crosby, which he has kindly allowed me to examine for this purpose. It will be seen that I have described seven medals new on both sides, thirty-one more new on one side, and twelve new combinations of previously described obverses and reverses, the remainder being varieties in metal. The mischievous practice of muling seems to have been carried to a greater extent than ever before. As this is a mere appendix to Mr. Zabriskie's list, I have followed his example in cataloguing the varieties in metal as separate medals, but I do not approve of the practice. The real number of medals described by Zabriskie is one hundred and nine, and the number described by me is thirty-eight, making in all one hundred and forty-seven. I hope that some of the owners of Lincoln Medals not in Zabriskie's list, or this appendix to it, will describe them, and thus assist in the compilation of a complete list, which is much to be desired.

My attention has been called to No. 2882 in the Mickley Catalogue, which seems to be the same as the Canadian Medal described by me in your last number.

H. W. H.

Cambridge, Oct. 27, 1874.

- |      |   |                       |   |   |                       |
|------|---|-----------------------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 188. | Same as 15, but in bronze.  | Size 40.              | 200.  | Same as last, but in bronze.  | Size 22.              |
| 189. | " 24, " "   | " 25.                 | 201.  | " 47, " "   | " 22.                 |
| 190. | " 26, " brass.  | " 25.                 | 202.  | Ob. same as the obv. of 47. Rev. same as the obv. of 34.  | Silver. Size 22.      |
| 191. | Ob. same as the rev. of 19. Rev. same as the rev. of 28.  | White metal. Size 24. | 203.  | Same as last, but in white metal.   | Size 22.              |
| 192. | Same as 32, but in copper.  | Size 24.              | 204.  | " 55, " copper.   | " 20.                 |
| 193. | " 33, " silver.   | " 21.                 | 205.  | " 56, " white metal.  | " 20.                 |
| 194. | " 34, " bronze.   | " 22.                 | 206.  | " 60, " tin.  | " 19.                 |
| 195. | " 41, " "   | " 22.                 | (In the description of the rev. of 69 Zabriskie omits, I think, the two 4's one after each word "March.") |   |                       |
| 196. | " 43, " "   | " 22.                 | 207.  | Ob. Head of Lincoln to right. "Abraham Lincoln, president of the U. S." Rev. "Born Feb. 12, 1809—First Inaug. March 4th 1861 Second Inaug. March 4th 1865—Died Apr. 15, 1865" surrounded by a circle of alternate eagles and stars. | White metal. Size 19. |
| 197. | " 44, " "   | " 22.                 | 208.  | Ob. same as obv. of 70. The rev. is similar to  |                       |
| 198. | " 46, " "   | " 22.                 |   |   |                       |
| 199. | Ob. Heads of Lincoln and Hamlin facing to the left. "Abraham Lincoln" "Hannibal Hamlin." Rev. "Republican candidates for president and vice president. 1860" in a wreath of oak. Dies by F. B. Smith. | Silver. Size 22.      |   |   |                       |

- the rev. of 70, but has eight flags instead of six, and "1864" is on the shield below the inscription. Copper. Size 19.
209. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Head of Sherman, three-quarter face. "Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman" White metal. Size 19.
210. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Head of McClellan to right. "Major General G. B. McClellan 1864" Copper. Size 19.
211. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 19.
212. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Head of McClellan to left, surrounded by a wreath. Overhead "Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan" Copper. Size 19½.
213. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 19.
214. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Urn with "A. L." on it. Above "Resurgam"; and below "Died April 15 1865" White metal. Size 19.
- (On the reverse of 71, there is besides the legend and stars described by Zabriskie, within the stars, "May the Union flourish", the word "Union" being written in a sort of monogram.)
215. *Ob.* same as obv. of 73. *Rev.* "Made from Copper taken from the ruins of the Turpentine Works, Newbern, N. C. Destroyed by the Rebels March 14, 1862" Copper. Size 17.
216. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* "Jos. H. Merriam, Die Sinker 18 Brattle Square Boston Medals struck in Gold Silver Copper or Tin" and a miniature representation of a gold dollar. Copper. Size 19.
217. Same as last, but in brass. Size 19.
218. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 19.
219. *Ob.* Bust of Lincoln to right. "Ab. Lincoln the Preserver of his Country", Star. *Rev.* Bust of Washington to right. "George Washington the Father of his Country", Star. Rubler. Size 20.
220. *Ob.* same as obv. of 80. *Rev.* Head of Washington to right. "Chas. K. Warner Dealer in American & Foreign Medals 728 Chestnut St. Philada." and two stars. (This is the same I believe as the rev. of 102, which I think is imperfectly described.) Copper. Size 17.
221. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* "Ornamental Medal & Seal Die Sinker &c. &c. 329 Arch St. Phila." on scrolls, with stars scattered over the field. (This rev. is the same I think as the rev. of 105, which seems imperfectly described.) Copper. Size 17.
222. Same as last, but in brass. Size 17.
223. " " white metal. Size 17.
224. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* same as rev. of 108. Copper. Size 17.
225. Same as 90, but in copper. Size 17.
226. Same as last, but in nickel. Size 17.
- (There are many varieties of Key's Medals, 91, 92, and 104, differing principally in the clouds and rays on the reverse, but the differences are too numerous and too slight for description.)
227. *Ob.* same as obv. of 91. *Rev.* same as rev. of 105 and 221. White metal. Size 17.
228. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* same as rev. of 107. White metal. Size 17.
229. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Monitor, wreath and star. "Monitor, 1862" Copper. Size 17.
230. Same, but in brass. Size 17.
231. Same, but in white metal. Size 17.
232. *Ob.* same as obv. of 93. *Rev.* an eagle with a shield on its breast, and around it "United States of America" Brass. Size 17.
233. *Ob.* an eagle perching on a mortar. On a scroll in its beak, "Established A. D. 1825". *Rev.* same as rev. of 93. Copper. Size 17.
234. *Ob.* Head of Kossuth to left. "Louis Kossuth the Washington of Hungary-1852-". *Rev.* same as rev. of 93.
235. Same as 97, but in white metal. Size 18.
236. Same as 100, but in copper. (This piece was struck in several alloys ranging from apparently pure copper to brass. The inscription on the obv. is "President Lincoln", not "President Lincoln" as Zabriskie has it. I hesitate to describe a German whist counter as a medal.)
- (I think 101 has the head on the obv. always to the left, and not to the right as the catalogue gives it.)
237. Same as 104, but in white metal. Size 17.
238. " 106, " 17. (The rev. has a branch of laurel and a branch of oak crossed and tied, below the inscription.)
239. *Ob.* Head of Washington to right. "George Washington—First in war, First in Peace—and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen" *Rev.* Head of Lincoln to left. "Reverse," six stars, "Lincoln" and six more stars. Silver. Size 17.
240. *Ob.* Head of Lincoln to right, and around it Star "Abraham Lincoln" Star, "Born Feb. 12, 1809." *Rev.* Wreath, with a star between the tips. Within it a star "Free Homes for Free Men", star, "No more slave Territory"; and nearly in the middle of the field is a rose. Grey Terra Cotta. Size 17.
241. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Wreath and star, and in the wreath a section of a log fence and an axe. "Protection to Honest Industry" Terra Cotta. Size 17.
242. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* blank. Green clay. Size 17.
243. Same as 122, but in copper. Size 16.
244. " 124, " " 16.
245. " 124, " brass. " 16.
246. " 125, " copper. " 15.
247. *Ob.* same as obv. of 126. *Rev.* Hat "James E. Wolff. No 17 Sycamore St. Petersburg, Va.:" Copper. Size 16.
248. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 16.
249. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "Chas. K. Warner. Dealer in American & Foreign Coins & Medals. 326 Chestnut St. Phila.:" Copper. Size 16.
250. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Shield with two laurel branches curving round it. "National Union League of the United States 1863." Copper. Size 16.
251. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as rev. of 104 with the edge off. Copper. Size 16.
252. Same as last, but in brass. Size 16. (The rev. of each of the last two is badly struck.)
253. Same as 128, but in silver. Size 16.
- (In the Catalogue the legends on 131 and 132 are omitted. They should read I think "For President" &c., as in 133.)
254. Same as 133, but in tin. Size 14.
255. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Head of Breckinridge to left. "For President John C. Breckinridge of Ky." Copper. Size 14.
256. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Shield "The Union must and shall be preserved." Copper. Size 14.
257. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Palm, cannon, cotton bales, rays, and stars. "No submission to the North 1860" Copper. Size 14.
258. Same in tin. Size 14.
259. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Group of growing rice, tobacco, sugar, and cotton. "The Wealth of the South. Rice Tobacco Sugar Cotton" Copper. Size 14.
260. Same in tin. Size 14.
- (There were four entirely different presidential medals of this set, one for each candidate; and it will be seen that the Lincoln obverse was muled with each of the other obverses and reverses, thus making seven types with the Lincoln obverse. I presume that each type was struck in three metals.)
- (138 I have not seen without a projection holding a ring.)
261. *Ob.* same as obv. of 136. *Rev.* Indian head to right, surrounded by thirteen stars. Brass. Size 14.

262. Same in white metal. Size 14.  
 263. *Ob.* same, struck on a large concave planchet. *Rev.* blank. White metal. Size 23.  
 264. *Ob.* "Old Abe" in German capitals surrounded by an ivy wreath. *Rev.* Man, woman and child all in antique costume, a flaming altar and a leafless tree. Brass. Size 14.  
 265. Same as 143, but in brass. Size 14.  
 266. "144, but with a milled edge and projection holding a ring. Tin gilt. Size 13 x 15.  
 (145 has "Lewis Joy" and not "Lewis Loy" on the rev.)  
 267. Same as 145, but in brass. Size 12.  
 268. Same as 146, but in white metal. Size 12.  
 269. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Head of Washington to left. "Represented by Wm. Leggett Bramhall." Copper. Size 12.  
 270. *Ob.* same as rev. of the last described. *Rev.* same as rev. of 150. Copper. Size 12.  
 271. *Ob.* same as obv. of 146. *Rev.* "Robbins Royce & Hard Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 70 Reade St. New York." Copper. Size 12.  
 272. Same, but in white metal. Size 12.  
 273. Same as 157, but in silver. Size 12.  
 274. Same, but in bronze. Size 12.  
 275. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Head of Washington three-quarter face. "Born Feb. 22 1732. Died Dec. 14 1799." White metal. Size 12.  
 276. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as obv. of 176. White metal. Size 12.  
 277. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "Abraham Lincoln an honest man The Crisis demands his Reelection 1864" White metal. Size 12.  
 278. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Wreath, and within it "Born Feb. 12. 1809. Assassinated April 14, 1865." Silver. Size 12.  
 279. Same as 161, but in silver. Size 12.  
 280. "164," copper. Size 12.  
 281. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Wreath, two cannons and two stars. "No Compromise with armed Traitors" Nickel. Size 12.  
 282. *Ob.* same as obv. of 165. *Rev.* same as rev. of 173. Copper. Size 12.  
 283. Same, but in brass. Size 12.  
 284. Same, but in nickel. Size 12.  
 285. Same, but in white metal. Size 12.  
 286. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "S. P. Sedgwick & Co. Variety Goods, Bloomingdale Ill." Copper. Size 12.  
 287. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Equestrian statue of Washington. "First in War, First in Peace 1863" Nickel. Size 12.  
 288. Same in copper. Size 12.  
 289. Same as 166, but in copper. Size 12.  
 290. "171" " " " 12.  
 291. "173" " " " 12.  
 292. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as 281. Copper. Size 12.  
 293. Same as 176, but in nickel. Size 12.  
 294. *Ob.* same as obv. of 176. *Rev.* same as rev. of 275. Copper. Size 12.  
 295. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as rev. of 278. White metal. Size 12.  
 296. Same as 183, but in silver. Size 12.  
 297. Same, but in bronze. Size 12.

## ORIGIN OF THE NAME DOLLAR.

THE article on the Dollar Mark in the October number, has induced a correspondent to send us the following newspaper cutting:—

THE Emperor Sigismund granted to Jasper Schlick the rank of Count and the right to coin money in 1432, on account of the rich silver mines discovered on his estates of Michelsberg and Joachimsthal. Jasper died without issue, and his brother Matthew continued in possession of the same rights with his three sons, one of whom, Jasper Schlaekenwerth, had four sons, Stephen, Jerome, Henry, and Lawrence, who on finding the richness of the silver mines to increase, began to coin in 1517, larger pieces of money, called Joachimsthaler Gueldengroschen, (literally Gildengroth, issued from the valley of St. Joachim.) In the course of time the people found the name too long, and at first the name of Gueldengroschen was left out, then that of the saint: finally, the pieces of one ounce or nearly so, were simply called *Thaler*, (from valley.) As early as in 1551, the name *thaler* is to be found alone in the regulations on coinage of the Emperor Ferdinand I.

As the piece of Count Schlick, struck in 1517, is the origin of the 'Almighty Dollar,' it will not be out of place to describe it in full, and even to blazon it, or explain its armorial bearings.

Obverse. LVDOVICVS PRIMVS DEI GRACIA—REX: BO:hemia. The crowned Bohemian lion from the left hand side.

Reverse. —ARMA DOMINORVM SLICHIORVM STEPHANI Z FRATRVM COMITVM DE BASAN. St. Joachim in full stature, his head covered and in his right hand



a travelling staff. On the sides s—j (Sanctus Joachimus.) At the feet of the saint, the family coat of arms of the Count of Schlick. A four quartered shield; on the first and fourth quarters, a golden lion holding a silver church in a blue field, for the County of Weisenkirchen. In the second and third quarters, in a red field, a silver triangle, in it a red ring and two silver ones in the field, for the County of Bassan. In the middle shield a red tower with battlements and open gate, supported on each side by a griffin, for the County of Schlick. The coin is of nearly the size and weight of a French five franc piece.

If in that remote time the richness of a few silver mines could produce such a change as to introduce generally larger pieces of coin for circulation instead of the smaller ones in use till then, what was not to be expected from the inexhaustible richness of the mines of California. \* \* \* Perhaps in a future article it may be suggested what ought to have been done to take advantage of those marvellous gold sources of California and Australia, in order to introduce some better arrangement for the circulation of coins.

[From an old number of the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C.]

### A MEDAL OF PERTINAX.

[From the "Rome Correspondence" of the "Boston Daily Advertiser."]

A LABORER found, a fortnight ago, in the environs of Palombara, a large Medal, which had on the reverse the funeral of Pertinax. He sold it for ten francs to the man who keeps the cigar and tobacco shop which is in the Piazza Barberini, near the corner house made famous by Hans Christian Andersen in the "Improvvisatore," and also as the residence of Margaret Fuller. (This shop is well known; it is the rendezvous of the Campagna men, who come to Rome on Sunday and congregate in this piazza, where they make their working engagements for the coming week.) The next day the cigar dealer sold the Medal to Signor Fasenati for five hundred francs. Now, the chief Vatican medalist is in treaty with Signor Fasenati; he offers fifteen hundred francs for the Medal.

### THE TRADE DOLLAR.

THE United States Mint in San Francisco is said to be coining about twenty thousand daily of the new Trade Dollar, which is so favorably received in the East that it is rapidly taking the place of the old Mexican Dollar, and is affording a market also for silver bars. It is reported that the demand is increasing, and all that the mint can supply are at once taken up. The San Francisco papers regard it as a valuable aid to the merchants of that city in their efforts to control the tea trade.

In this connection we add the following "clipping":—"The Chinese merchant now contemplates his pile of American Trade Dollars with satisfaction. The Chinese commercial mind has found this new Trade Dollar to be fully worth its face, and like the Mexican dollar, it is being rapidly absorbed, to disappear from the United States totally and absolutely. The American

piece made its appearance in the Chinese hongts almost unheralded ; its bright, finished look operated as a good introduction ; it has proved the 'open sesame' to Chinese storehouses. But now the British Government, we are told, comes forward and says that it is disposed to go into the trade-dollar business itself, and a demand goes home from Hong Kong for a coinage of that description. It is galling that an American token should be the circulating medium in an English colony. So we are likely to have competition in the trade-dollar business. The average English merchant knows that the Spanish dollar captured the affections of the Celestial, because it was worth one or two cents more than its face. The American Trade Dollar is the next thing to the Spanish dollar, and the price of goods is cheaper in this currency than in any other."

### COIN ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE *London Academy* states that some important additions by purchase have lately been made to the coin department of the British Museum. The Greek collection has been enriched by the acquisition, through Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, of Mr. Addington's Greek Imperial coins, and a selection of Phrygian and other Asiatic coins of the same class from a collector in the Levant. M. Castellani has furnished some hitherto entirely unknown specimens of Italian *æ*s grave, apparently of a weight superior to the libral, and rarities of the imperial series, including the pick of a recent find of silver pieces on the Esquiline. The class of imperial gold has been enriched by large additions from the Robert collection, procured by Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent. In the Oriental series, the very rare dinar of A. H. 77, the first struck with purely Moslem types, has been acquired from Mr. Rogers, late British Consul at Cairo, besides some extremely curious Arabic gold pieces and Byzantine and Arab glass money from another collector.

### CONNECTICUT CURRENCY IN 1704.

THEY give the title of merchant to every trader ; who Rate their Goods according to the time and Spetia they pay in ; viz : Pay, mony, Pay as mony ; and trusting. *Pay* is Grain, Pork, Beef &c. at the prices sett by the General Court that Year ; *mony* is pieces of Eight, Ryalls, or *Boston or Bay shillings* (as they call them,) or Good hard money, as sometimes silver coin is termed by them ; also Wampom, vizt Indian beads w<sup>ch</sup> serves for change. *Pay as mony* is provisions, as afores<sup>d</sup>, one third cheaper than as the Assembly or Gene<sup>l</sup> Court sets it ; and *Trust* as they and the merch<sup>t</sup> agree for time.

Now, when the buyer comes to ask for a comodity, sometimes before the merchant answers that he has it, he sais, *is Your pay ready?* Perhaps the Chap Reply's, Yes: what do You pay in ; say's the merchant. The buyer having answered, then the price is set ; as suppose he wants a sixpenny knife, in pay it is 12<sup>d</sup>—in pay as money eight pence, and hard money its own price, viz 6<sup>d</sup>.

*Madam Knight's Journal. 1704.*

## ARMADA MEDALS.

THE Spanish Armada, which Philip of Spain had the audacity to term invincible, was wrecked by such a tempest as the oldest mariners had never before witnessed. The remnant of the ships which escaped the terrible storm were soon obliged to succumb to English valor, and Albion again resumed her sovereignty of the ocean. Of the Armada were taken and destroyed, in July and August, fifteen great ships and four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one men in the fight between the English and the Spanish navies in the Channel; and on the coast of Ireland, in September, seventeen ships and five thousand three hundred and ninety-four men—in all thirty-two ships and ten thousand one hundred and eighty-five men. The rejoicing in England for so signal a deliverance was profound and general. Elizabeth went in state to St. Paul's to return thanks; Lord Effingham received a pension for life; and all the chief officers of the fleet were rewarded with honors, or received the thanks of the Queen. Several pieces of money were coined to commemorate this victory. On one piece was a representation of a fleet flying under full sail, and the words, "*Venit, vidit, fugit*,"—"It came, it saw, it fled." The Dutch, on the occasion, had a large medal struck, on which was represented the Spanish fleet, with the words, "*Flavit Jehovah, et dissipati sunt*, 1588,"—"Jehovah blew, and they were scattered."

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## THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION MEDALS.

THE United States Mint has delivered the first installment of bronze and silver Medals struck by authority of Congress for the Centennial Commission, and protected by the Coinage laws. They are beautiful in design and execution, and are intended as memorials of the great commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and will be sold at \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5 each, according to their respective styles, by the Centennial Board of Finance, and the proceeds will be applied toward defraying the expenses of the national celebration. The Mint will now turn out these Medals rapidly, and the Board will be able to supply the great demand for them that is pressing from all quarters.

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## SIAMESE CURRENCY.

IN the reign of the late King of Siam, the currency of the realm consisted of lead and zinc coins; copper coins were subsequently introduced, but these were so easy of imitation that counterfeits were soon in general circulation. "Cowries" were then used, and the copper coinage was withdrawn. The heads of gambling-houses—privileged institutions in Siam—put in circulation a "crockery currency," which they recall at pleasure. This crockery currency, however, is now to be recalled by the government, and paper notes of small denominations are to be generally used until a proper coinage is decided upon.

## A PROPOSED MEDAL.

As far back as the year 1786, a Society of Arts existed in the West Indian island of Barbadoes. In that year this Society offered a Gold Medal for the discovery of a standard for the sense of smell; that is, a means of estimating the character and intensity of smells, similar to the standards which we possess for light, heat and sound. Thus we can analyze light with a prism, and ascertain its intensity by means of a photometer, but how can we analyze odors or estimate their intensity with any pretence to accuracy? No mode has ever been discovered, and the prize offered in 1786 has never been awarded.

## MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

It is said that a Professor in one of the Eastern colleges claims to have an original impression in lead from the dies referred to in the following paper. If such a Medal was ever struck, (or the dies prepared for the same,) it would be interesting in this time of Centennials, to have some definite account of it. Can any of your readers supply it?

H. R. L.

*Washington, D. C., October 20, 1874.*

In reply to an inquiry of the Director of the United States Mint, as to whether there existed in the Medal Department of the Mint at Paris, the die or a specimen of the Medal commemorative of the Declaration of American Independence, reported to have been struck in that city during the war of the Revolution, the Director of the French Mint replies as follows, under date of July 9, 1874 :—"I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th of June last, relative to the Medal commemorative of the Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1776, and regret to inform you that notwithstanding the most careful search, I have been unable to discover anything of it. It is not to be found in the collection of coins at the Museum of the Mint, neither is it mentioned in any French work in the Library."

Notwithstanding all this, the Medal does exist, and has been known for several years. In 1837, Mr. J. Francis Fisher, of Philadelphia, communicated a description of it to the Massachusetts Historical Society. (Third Series, Vol. VI, p. 290.) Impressions of both dies taken separately are in the possession of the writer, and also of M. Jules Marcou of Cambridge. The only perfect Medal I have ever seen was in W. E. Woodward's auction sale of October, 1863, lot 2691; it was of bronze, brought \$100, and is now in ownership unknown to me. It may be thus described. Obv. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield,—Argent, six pales Gules, a chief Azure,—in his right claw an olive branch, in left thirteen arrows, in his mouth a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; above a sun of thirteen stars, from which issue rays, passing through a circle of clouds, and extending below the wings of the eagle. Rev. TO PEACE AND COMMERCE.; in exergue, IV JUL.

MDCCLXXVI; to right, DUPRE. F.; at the left an Indian Queen, personifying America, is seated, holding in her left hand a horn containing fruits and grains; by her side are bales, a barrel and an anchor, to which she points with her right hand; at the right Mercury just alighted extends toward her his right hand; behind him is the ocean, on which at the extreme right is the forepart of a ship, and beyond this is land. Size 44. W. S. A.

After the articles above were in type, the following copy of the letter of April 30th, 1790, referring to this Medal, was received from Dr. Robert Morris, La Grange, Ky. This is a singular coincidence, as no communication had been made in relation to the subject. On referring to the authority it was thought of sufficient interest to continue the research through the term in office of the Secretary of State of the United States at that time. With the hope of finding some trace of the dies, we shall look further.—[Eds.

*Extract from a Letter from Thomas Jefferson to William Short, (Paris.)*

*"New York, April 30, 1790.*

"It has become necessary to determine on a present proper to be given to diplomatic characters on their taking leave of us; and it is concluded that a medal and chain of gold will be the most convenient. I have, therefore, to ask the favor of you to order the dies to be engraved with all the despatch practicable. The medal must be of thirty lines\* diameter, with a loop on the edge to receive the chain.

"On one side, must be the arms of the United States, of which I send you a written description, and several impressions in wax to render that more intelligible; round them, as a legend, must be 'The United States of America.'

"The device of the other side we do not decide on. One suggestion has been a Columbia (a fine female figure), delivering the emblems of peace and commerce to a Mercury, with a legend, 'Peace and Commerce,' circumscribed, and the date of our republic, to wit, 'IV JULY MDCCLXXVI,' subscribed as an *exergum*; but having little confidence in our own ideas in an art not familiar here, they are only suggested to you, to be altered, or altogether postponed to such better device as you may approve, on consulting with those who are in the habit and study of medals. Duvivier and Dupré seem to be the best workmen; perhaps the last is the best of the two.

"I am with great and sincere esteem,

"Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

"TH: JEFFERSON."

*The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by T. F. Randolph. Boston Edition, 1830, Vol. III., pp. 56-57.*

*"New York, July 26, 1790.*

"The expenses for the medals, directed in my letter of April the 30th, must enter into the new account. As I presume the die will be finished by the time you receive this, I have to desire you will have a medal of gold struck for the Marquis de la Luzerne, and have put to it a chain of three hundred and sixty-five links, each link containing gold to the value of two dollars and a half, or thirteen livres and ten sous. The links to be of plain wire, so that their workmanship may cost as it were nothing.

"The whole will make a present of little more than one thousand dollars. As soon as done, be pleased to forward them by a safe hand to the Marquis de la Luzerne, in the name of the President of the United States, informing him that it is the one spoken of in my letter† to him of April 30th, 1790. Say nothing to any body of the value of the

\* A line is the twelfth of an inch.

† To the Marquis de la Luzerne:

"You will receive, Sir, by order of the President of the United States, as soon as they can be prepared, a medal and chain of gold, of which he desires your acceptance, in token of their esteem, and of the sensibility with which they will ever recall your legation to their memory."

*Ibid.* p. 55.

present, because that will not be always the same, in all cases. *Be so good as to have a second medal of gold struck in the same die, and to send this second, together with the dies, to Philadelphia, by the first safe person who shall be passing; no chain to be sent with this.*"

*Ibid.* p. 61.

*"Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.*

"You are desired to have a medal of gold struck from the diplomatic die formerly ordered, and present it with a chain of gold to the Count de Moustier, who is notified that this will be done by you. I formerly informed you that we proposed to vary the worth of the present, by varying the size of the links of the chain, which are fixed at three hundred and sixty-five in number. Let each link, in the present instance, contain six livres' worth of gold, and let it be plain wire, so that the value may be in the metal and not at all in the workmanship.

"I shall hope to receive the dies themselves, when a safe conveyance presents itself."

*Ibid.* p. 86.

*"Philadelphia, April 25, 1791.*

"We leave to your agency the engaging and sending Mr. Drost as soon as possible." "If Mr. Drost undertakes assaying, I should much rather confide it to him than to any other person who can be sent. *It is the most confidential operation in the whole business of coining.*"

*Ibid.* p. 105.

*"Philadelphia, August 29, 1791.*

"You observe, that if Drost does not come, you have not been authorized to engage another coiner. If he does not come, there will probably be one engaged here. If he comes, I should think him a safe hand to send the diplomatic die by, as also all the dies of our medals, which may be used here for striking off what shall be wanting hereafter. But I would not have them trusted at sea, but from April to October, inclusive. Should you not send them by Drost, Havre will be the best route."

*Ibid.* p. 123.

*"Philadelphia, June 14, 1792.*

"To Mr. Pinckney, London :

"Congress, some time ago, authorized the President to take measures for procuring some artists from any place where they were to be had. It was known that a Mr. Drost, a Swiss, had made an improvement in the method of coining, and some specimens of his coinage were exhibited here, which were superior to anything we had ever seen.

"We have reason to believe he was drawn off by the English East India Company, and that he is now at work for them in England. Mr. Bolton has also made a proposition to coin for us in England, which was declined."

*Ibid.* p. 182.

*"Philadelphia, April 20, 1793.*

"To the same :

"With respect to Mr. Droz, we retain the same desire to engage him, but we are forced to require immediate decision. \* \* \*

"If he is not embarked by the first of July next, we shall give a permanent commission to the present officer."

*Ibid.* p. 234.

---

At the dedication of a town hall in Saugus, Mass., last October, it was said that "near this spot was discovered the first iron ore in this country; here was cut, by Joseph Jenks, the die for stamping the old Pine Tree Shilling currency."

A NEW distinction—the Order of the Lyre—for persons eminent in the musical and dramatic professions, is, it is said, to be created in Germany. The Duke of Meiningen is also about to give a gold medal for distinguished services in the causes of science and art.

THE Forum of ancient Rome is to be uncovered.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND WEIGHING ROOM.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent gives the following interesting description of the weighing room of the Bank of England, and the temptations of the bullion room.

THE works of the machines by which the sovereigns are weighed, twelve in number, are delicate as a lady's watch; should a coin be the fractional part of a grain below the standard, the machine tips it over into a receptacle different from that into which the true gold is shot. Twenty-eight sovereigns a minute are disposed of by each machine, or one hundred thousand a day. It seemed—so nicely adjusted was this wonderful machine, as if it paused a moment to think, and trembled as it rejected the unworthy coin from its honester fellows. This mass of treasure, called indifferently "dross" or "filthy lucre," was to be seen by scuttlesfull, shovelled about as the farmer's man shovels horse-beans. A rich, glittering, tempting heap of seventy thousand sovereigns lay on the carefully-caged table, and we were, of course, not surprised to be informed that within our reach there were nearly four hundred thousand of these bits of shining gold, so hard to earn, so easy to spend. A bushel or so of half-sovereigns were, after what had gone before, quite beneath notice, but they looked pretty, and winked appealingly, as we gave them a casual glance. Sometimes as many as twenty thousand light coins were detected in a day. The pay-hall is a public room, but leading out of it is a chamber particularly private, and bearing the name of the Treasury. It is dark and cool—too rich, in fact, to have its repose ruffled by common storms or vulgar passions. There are in it one hundred and thirty-five massive safes, crammed with wealth; the Treasury is, in fact, a gigantic reservoir, at present containing thirty-five millions of money. One safe holds "garbled sixpences;" another is full of threepenny bits; one is sacred to old sovereigns; its neighbor takes care of the new. The doors of another safe were opened, and we stood silent before seventy bags of £1,000 each, each weighing twenty-one pounds. The route next passed through the gardens, once a city churchyard, into the dividend and Government debt offices, and across the bullion yard to the bullion room. Around the sides of this prison-like vault stood trucks laden with gold bars worth £1,600 each, a single truck-load being valued at not a farthing less than £80,000. Besides these there were trifling bags of gold coin, running up the total amount to £3,000,000, to say nothing of a row of bags put like naughty children into a corner, because they held £4,000 of gold sovereigns.

## THE SMUGGLER MEDAL.

THE Champion Medal won by Smuggler at the great stallion race has been shown us. It is a heavy gold Medal, bearing on its face the following inscription:—Awarded to H. S. Russell for Smuggler, Winner of the First Premium at Mystic Park, Sept. 15, 1874, by D. H. Blanchard. Time—2.23, 2.23, 2.20.—On the obverse is an engraving of the horse, encircled by the inscription "Stallion race for the championship of the United States." The engraving and inscribing have been done in the most elegant manner. It was on exhibition for a short time at the store of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low, corner of Washington and Summer Streets, Boston.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, New York City, on Tuesday evening, December 1st, 1874, Prof. Anthon, LL. D., President, in the chair.

The report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted, and in accordance therewith Messrs. A. C. Zabriskie of New York, Alex. Balmanno of Brooklyn, and Rev. George D. Mathews of New York, were declared elected to Resident Membership, and the name of the late Rev. Wm. Wood Seymour was ordered to be placed on the Honorary Roll.

Donations were received from Mr. W. H. Strobridge, of a catalogue of the Middleton Collection with two photograph plates, and from Mr. Rockwood the Bulletin of the American Metrological Society.

The Committee reported that the Society possessed thirteen complete sets of the first series (Volumes 1 to 4,) of the *Journal of Numismatics*, and some odd numbers. The Librarian, Mr. Isaac F. Wood, was authorized to dispose of these sets at \$20 per set until the 1st March, 1875, and to announce that after that time the price would be increased upon any of the said sets at that time unsold.

Formal letters had been addressed to Mr. Caylus of New York, and Mr. John Bowne of Washington, for their valuable donations to the Library.

It was announced that Mott Memorial Hall had been secured for meetings and the depositing of the Library and Cabinets.

There being only three impressions of the Lincoln Medal issued by the Society, remaining unsold, one was ordered to be placed in the Society's cabinet.

The following exhibition of coins and medals was made: By Mr. Parish, the set of four Centennial Medals, consisting of one each small silver and bronze, one each large bronze and electro gilt, recently struck at the Mint for the Centennial Board of Finance. Mr. Poillon exhibited the smallest Washington Medalet known, size 7, silver: Obv. bust of Washington to left; rev. star surrounded by rays. From the cabinet of Mr. Betts, a set of Swedish Dalers, composed of nineteen pieces, including varieties, and a plate Daler of Sweden, about six inches square, date 1716; also, a set of Russian coppers, consisting of 1, 3, 5 and 10 Kopeks, Catharine II., struck for Siberia. By Prof. Anthon, twenty-four Tetradrachms in splendid condition, viz.: Agathocles, Amphipolis, Agrigentum, Antiochus III. and XI., Archelaus, Aradus, Athens 1 and 2, Delphi, Demetrius I., Ephesus, Gela, Leontini, Locri Opuntii, Macedonia I. and II., Mithridates, Myrina, Panormus, Samos, Side, Thasos and Thurium.

The Society adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*July 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also two letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of a large lot of cata-



logues of auction coin sales, and the cancelled die of the Numismatic Society's side of the "Societies' Medal," so called, issued by Mr. Wood; for these the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. George C. Thompson of Philadelphia, to Mr. George W. Pratt of the Society, relating to the "Commercial" Dollar of 1872. Mr. Parmelee exhibited the mule of the Kentucky or Myddelton token with the Copper Company of Upper Canada, the very rare "fillet-head" Washington, and a token of Southampton, which has on the edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Secretary exhibited a few Medals lately added to his series of Admiral Vernon, which now numbers eighty-four varieties. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

*October 1.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby exhibited the unique patterns of 1783 for 1000 and 500 units, and the mule of IMMUNE COLUMBIA with NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Mr. Pratt exhibited a Washington in silver, which is very rare in that metal, (No. 17 of the list by W. S. Appleton,) a gold crown of Charles I of England, and a copper coin of Mary of Scotland. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

*November 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation of a number of United States cents from Rev. Samuel Cutler, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. He also called the attention of members to the death of one of their number, Mr. Philip S. Sprague, which took place at Montpelier, Vt., August 6. Mr. Holland exhibited tin medals of Agassiz and Hon. James Pollock, and another struck to commemorate the celebration by the Americans at Stuttgart in 1873 of the Fourth of July. The President showed a steel die for threepence of the Province of Massachusetts, 1752. This is the original die used in the stamp-office. It is a short steel bar attached to the circular part, the impression being made by a blow from a hammer. The Legislature of the colony had passed an act laying a tax on vellum, parchment, and all public documents, of a half-penny, two pence, three pence and four pence, according to the importance of the paper. The Secretary exhibited a specimen in bronze of the Medal of UPPER CANADA PRESERVED; on the edge is the name of the recipient, Sergeant W. Ross. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

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#### THE "DE LEVI" MEDAL.

THE question has been asked, "Who is Francois Christopher de Levi," whose Bust and Arms appear on one of the Medals of the Canadian Series. In that Magnificent French Work, "*Tresor de Numismatique*," part 3, plate 6, fig. 6, is a representation of the De Levi Medal. In the description of the reverse, we have the following: "The arms of Fr. Chris. de Levis, Duc de Damville, are placed upon the royal mantle of France, and surmounted by a ducal crown. The arms are quartered. The first and fourth quarters being quarterly as follows: Or, 3 chevrons sable, the arms of de Levis; 2nd, Or, 3 bands gules, the arms of Thoire Villars; 3rd, Gules, 3 stars argent, the arms

of d'Anduse; 4th, Argent, a Lion gules, the arms of Layre. The second and third quarters are: Or, a cross gules with 6 Alerions azure, being the arms of Montmorency.

Fr. Chris. de Levis, Count de Brion, Duke de Damville, was fourth son of Amé de Levis, Duc de Ventadour, and of Marguerite de Montmorency, first *écuyer* of Gaston of France, Duke of Orleans, who inherited the Barony of Damville from his uncle Henry II., Duke of Montmorency. The title for several years remained in abeyance, but in 1648 the Count de Brion secured letters patent restoring it. In these letters it is stated that the title is renewed as a recompense for services rendered to the King, by the Count de Brion, who had served the Duke de Montmorency in Languedoc, having taken part in all the engagements against the *religioneux*, also in the sieges of St. Antonin, Montaubin, Montpellier, and La Rochelle, in all of which engagements he had shewn great bravery. The count had also been charged with negotiating arrangements between the Count de Soissons and the Court, at the time when that Prince had retired to Sedan, a mission which he completed with success.

The Duke de Damville subsequently filled the important appointments of Governor of Limousin, Captain of Fontainebleau, and Vice Roy of America (1655). He died at Paris in 1661, leaving no children by his wife, Anne le Camès de Jambville.—*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, Oct., 1874.

## SANFORD SALE.

By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, November 27, 1874. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces: Disme, in copper, \$35; Dollar, 1836, \$10; Dollar, 1794, \$180; do. of 1795, \$16; 1799, \$7; 1804, remarkably fine specimen and guaranteed an original, \$700; 1851, proof, \$40; 1853, proof, \$11. Proof sets, 1846, \$37.50; '47, same, '48, \$62.50; '49, \$37.50; '52, \$75; '54, \$60; '55, \$55; '56, \$50; '57, \$40; '58, \$18; '59, \$5.50; '60, \$10; '61, \$7; half dollar, '95, \$11; quarter do., '23, \$100; '42, \$10. Dime, '96, \$4; 1800, \$10; '28, \$4; half do., 1802, \$45. Washington Cent, half dollar die, \$27. Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, \$22, another, \$17. Massachusetts Cent, 1788, \$6. Kentucky Cent, in silver, 1796, "Myddelton," \$25.50, do. in copper, \$20. "Ameri" Cent, 1792, \$50; 1795, \$21; 1796, \$18; 1799, \$62.50; 1804, \$10.50; 1809, \$25. Half Cent, 1796, \$150. Silver Medal of President Lincoln, \$28. Swiss Medal of President Grant, \$45. Cyrus W. Field, \$11.50.

Priced catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, New York.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**BUNGTON AND ITS COPPERS.** Prof. Schele de Vere, in his "Americanisms," states that *Bungtown copper*, is in this country a favorite name of the spurious English half-penny; and that such a coin is said to have been formerly counterfeited in a place then called Bung-town, but since known as Rehoboth, in Massachusetts.

It is certainly the opinion of Mr. Crosby, and perhaps of most careful students of numismatics, that counterfeiters of the English half-penny have been executed in this country. But this is the first instance in which I have observed any attempt to fix the locality of their fabrication.

I have referred to Bliss's History of Rehoboth, but cannot learn that the place was ever called Bung-town, nor can I find any mention of the famous coppers. Can any reader of the *Journal* furnish information upon this subject?

October, 1874.

**COMMODORE F. A. STEVENS**, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., has recently presented to the Boston English High School some rare and ancient coins, which are quite valuable. Com. Stevens graduated from the English High School in 1832, and holds it in grateful remembrance. The coins were brought here and presented by the hands of G. H. Quincy, Esq., of Newton.

In the *American Historical Record* for October of last year, page 469, Charles Carroll of Carrollton is credited with the remark, that a man must have a hobby in order to attain old age.

It is reported on good authority, that on the last pennies coined at the British Mint, the head of the Queen really resembles her.

CURIOUS and ancient coins are found from time to time on the sand bar on Oyster Point, New Haven. After any storm the sand is washed up, and pieces of silver coin are exposed. None of those picked up bear a date less than ninety years back, while one is dated 1726, making it one hundred and forty-eight years old. The coins are English and Spanish silver pieces.

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## EDITORIAL.

WE earnestly hope that Congress will among its very first acts order an emission of a *ten cent* and a *twenty-five cent* piece, in silver, in sufficient amount to take the place of those denominations of the paper currency. The present price of silver offers no objection.

MR. ISAAC F. WOOD, of New York City, proposes to issue a Medal in commemoration of the services of Captain Nathan Hale of the war of the Revolution, (see Journal, Vol. IX, p. 36,) as one of the series which have been published by him.

A CATALOGUE OF THE GREEK COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. ITALY. LONDON. \* \* 1873. Octavo, viii. 432.

We have chosen this volume for notice, as it should come as near as possible to perfection in numismatic book-making. It is an official work, prepared by Mr. Reginald S. Poole of the British Museum, and published with all the resources of a national institution. It "contains a Catalogue of the Coins of Ancient Italy in the British Museum, arranged according to the system of Eckhel. The metal of each coin is stated, and its size, in inches and tenths. The weight is given in English grains, of all gold and silver coins, and of all copper coins of known denominations. Tables for converting grains into French grammes, and inches into millimetres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume. The coins of the class of *Æs Grave*, not engraved in the '*Æs Grave del Museo Kircheriano*,' and those of all other classes not engraved in Carelli's '*Numorum Italiae Veteris Tabulæ*,' have been for the most part engraved on wood, and each illustration placed after the corresponding description."

The extent and importance of the national collection of Great Britain are shown by the fact that this volume describes 264 coins of Neapolis, 487 of Tarentum, 151 of Thurium, 137 of Velia, 118 of Crotona, 115 of Rhegium, &c. The number of wood-cuts is so great that we have not attempted to count them. The matter is arranged in five columns on every page, the first containing the number of the coins, the second the weight, the third the metal and size, the fourth the description of the obverse, the fifth that of the reverse,—an admirable arrangement where space, and consequently expense, are of no importance. Abbreviations are freely used, but we think never so awkwardly as to cause confusion. In fact our most serious criticism is that the metals are distinguished by the initials *A.* *R.* *Æ.*, instead of *G.*, *S.*, *C.*, which would have been just as intelligible to every one, by whom the English text can be read. We advise all who are interested in antique coins, to obtain a copy. The next volume, to which we look forward, will contain the coins of Sicily.

---

## CURRENCY.

BAD debts—owing grudges.


HUSH-MONEY—The price of a family cradle.

THE ready money system—Dun, or be done.

"MONEY is very tight," said a thief who was trying to break open a bank vault.

MR. NICKLE died in Michigan last week. He retained his five senses to the last.

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NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

*The Numismatist and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, Canada.*

Subscription, \$1.50 *Canadian currency*, per annum, in advance, payable  
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[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

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VOL. IX.—No. 4.]

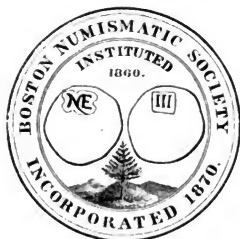
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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

APRIL, 1875.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.  
*QUARTERLY.*

*COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION*

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.  
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.  
JEREMIAH COLBURN.

*SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY*

A. WILLIAMS & CO.  
135 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.  
EDWARD COGAN,  
408 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
H. HOFFMANN,  
33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 462 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, — THE TENTH VOLUME

BEGINS JULY 1st, 1875.

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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. IX.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1875.

No. 4.



## THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION MEDALS.

THIS cut represents the larger of the two Medals struck and issued for the Centennial Commission, each being prepared in two metals. We add descriptions of both Medals.

**FIRST MEDAL.** Obv. THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.; in exergue, 1776; a female figure resting on the right knee, holding with right hand a sword to the ground, and raising the left to heaven; above her is a constellation of thirteen stars, from which issue rays.

**REV.** IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 1874.; a standing female figure, girt with a sword, near whom is the shield of the United States, with each hand places a laurel-wreath on the head of a kneeling female, one personifying Mechanic Arts, and the other Ornamental Arts; the former at the left holds a hammer in right hand, which rests on a heavy cog-wheel, and near her is an anvil; the other at the right places her right hand on a bust, and holds with her left a modelling-stick, and near her are a palette and brushes; below the figures, 1876. Size 36.



Second Medal. Obv. As the first, but smaller.

Rev. Within a wreath of laurel, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE in eight irregular lines ; around the wreath, BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES 1876. Size 24.

We are sorry not to be able to add strong words of praise for the design, execution and workmanship of these Medals. But on each of these points the less said the better. The conception is commonplace, the dies are poorly engraved, and the medals badly struck. Compared with the Medal described in our last number as commemorating 4 July, 1776, these new ones are simply disgraceful.

W. S. A.

## THE USES OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN COINS.

THE readers of the *Journal* will be interested in the following translation from the preface to "Appel's Repertorium zur Münzkunde des Mittelalters und der Neuern Zeit," which has been kindly sent us by a correspondent, R. S.

Eds.

WHILE the present work is just appearing in print, I venture to present to the learned lovers of coins some of my opinions on the uses of the coins of the middle ages and modern times.

It is objected to these coins that the designs are imperfect, the execution barbarous, the finish, in the middle ages, miserable, and in more modern times, extremely mean, — in a word, that they all lack æsthetical worth, and that therefore they are not suited to promote the taste for genuine art and beauty which becomes so much improved by the study of the Greek and Roman coins.

Yet, evident as is the high excellence which is justly admired on the latter, every connoisseur must confess that the hitherto unattained point to which the numismatic art of both these great nations reached, does not by any means extend over the whole period of their political existence. The pieces which were struck during the budding prosperity of the Grecian cities are far inferior in artistical value to those which appeared when the concurrence of fortunate circumstances had elevated these cities to their most flourishing state. These coins, also, bear the vestiges of the decline of that glory,—from the period when foreign conquerors enslaved this celebrated union of states. The same is acknowledged of the Roman. What a difference there is, for example, between a coin of Ælius Cæsar and of the Emperor Olybrius, — between the two Faustinas and Ælia Pulcheria. Nevertheless, these coins are eagerly sought after by numismatists, and the high or low price for them is determined merely according to the degree of their rarity ; and many of the most important numismatic authors,—among them our immortal *Eckhel*, have not considered it beneath their dignity to devote their greatest attention and diligence to the description of all these Roman imperial coins and medals, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Fourteenth. \* \* \*

Who can assert that numismatic art, since its revival in the middle ages, has made no perceptible progress? Let one examine the series of coins and medals, which were manufactured after the revival of the arts in Rome,

Florence, Mantua, &c., and he will find many pieces among them, whose device and finish are admirable. This is certainly the case afterwards, with the coins of the countries on this side of the Alps. They began to improve by degrees after the second half of the sixteenth century, until suddenly the absurd fashion of the peruke, which in the seventeenth century spread like a pestilence from France, over the whole of, at that time, civilized Europe, ruined again the natural and beautiful outlines of the head, even on coins. But even in these times of repeated deficiencies in good taste, the medal coiners of the Popes, as they never embraced this ridiculous fashion, continued to form their obverses with much regularity and naturalness. Our own *Hedlinger*, also, has proved what a high genius in any branch of knowledge and art can execute, who has the power to rise above his age. As they at last began, after some decades, to model the hair of the head after the manner of the Greeks and Romans in their most beautiful epochs, there reappeared on coins, but chiefly on medals, here and there, heads, which at least in a slight degree remind one of the better antiques; among them many of those are certainly to be numbered, which appeared under the government of the man *qui res humanas misceat*.

But far more important is the advantage to be derived from the chronological arrangement of a collection of coins, as this so much assists the comprehensive survey and easy acquisition of the history of the middle ages and modern times.

The studious youth grows up as it were with the history of antiquity. The men who in those times performed great and noble or frightful and detestable deeds, who were the pride or the disgrace of their native land, are, together with the period in which they lived, so intimately connected with the classics, that it is impossible to acquire the latter, without at the same time recollecting the former. Even as the Roman dominion approached its decline, — times which produced no more orators, historians or poets who could be held up as models to youth, then the two divisions into which the vast empire broke, still remained so comprehensive, that in spite of the number of autocrats fast following each other, it is yet possible to overcome the difficulty of retaining them in the memory.

How very different it is with modern history. The fairest and most important portion of Europe is divided into many parts, each of which preserves its own ruler, constitution and laws. How difficult it is to collect this variety and commit it to the memory. How much escapes even those well versed in history. Even if one who is investigating, searches for the monarchs of those great and powerful states which grew up from the ruins of the Western Empire, he will remember only those few among the heroes and conquerors, who great in soul and courage, seized with giant arm the reins of government, and with constantly renewed strength hastened to their appointed aim,—or, those whom a dreadful misfortune befell, like the valiant king at *Favia*,—or who perpetrated a revolting deed of tyranny, like Philip the Fair, &c.; only such rise from the gloomy vale of oblivion above those who lived before and after them, and make a lasting impression on the memory. Nevertheless it is well known by every one who is familiar with the events of the time, how necessary it often is to diplomatists and reigning princes, in accidentally occurring circumstances, to know exactly and distinctly the history

of the most insignificant country and the genealogy of ever so unimportant a ruler. Nothing is more suitable to impress all these things on the memory, without much effort, than a well arranged collection of coins. It gives the thread which successfully leads out of the labyrinth. Tokens which appeal to the senses are requisite to the human mind, by which things of the past are united to the present time. They chain the attention, elevate the imagination, strengthen the memory, and I repeat what I have already affirmed, that whoever has arranged such a collection, not for mere whim or empty pastime, but carefully, with books in his hand, cannot fail to be able to remember at any time, in the easiest and quickest manner, all that has occurred which is remarkable in the complicated events of nations. Besides this definite and undeniable use is the agreeable entertainment which modern numismatics likewise afford, and this leads me back to the *obverses*.

Since the time of Pope Sextus IV, when the impressions of the face reappeared on the papal coins, all the Roman medal coiners, even to our own time, were careful to give to the representations of the Popes, the dies of which they had to make, all the resemblance and finish of which their art was capable; and whoever has examined with a critical spirit the lives and actions of these hierarchs, since the tiara adorned their brows, will also find in the lineaments appearing on the medals, the characteristics which give a peculiar character to each of their reigns, in spite of the uninterrupted unity of tendency. I pass over many of the busts of regents, female regents, and other historical personages which one meets with, here and there, on coins, since the second half of the sixteenth century, and will only refer to some of the medals of Charles V. and Maximilian II. If neither of these glorious German Emperors were so fortunate as to have such artists around them as fell to the lot of several of the old Cæsars of Rome, they at least were such as well understood how to give to Charles V. all the loftiness, manly gravity and greatness of soul which never left this great man in his distinguished career. One never misses, also, in Maximilian II., that mild wisdom and gentle toleration which makes this noble scion of the House of Hapsburgh so dear to our hearts. If such an estimation of the coinage be declared fanciful, and that numismatists see more than the artist himself intended, then the reverses must be examined — first, the figurative representations, and secondly, the heraldic bearings.

When the dawn of reviving art spread its beneficent light over the happy fields of Italy, and spirits of a higher nature, kindled by the immortal ruins of antiquity, became creators of new master-pieces, the figures and outlines on the medals gradually lost their stiff, gothic and grotesque forms. New and appropriate representations of churches, palaces, triumphal arches and the like appeared in their places: so on the papal coins appeared ancient and modern monuments — the Pantheon, Trajan's pillar, the castle of St. Angelo, St. Peter's church, the bridge of Alische, &c., &c. Much that benevolent men have done for their suffering brethren in time of need is perpetuated in mystic representations on medals, and the latter were also used for the commemoration of victories gained, treaties pledged, marriages, &c. Of all these, several medals still exist which perfectly bear comparison with those of *Hieronimus Lucenti*, *Frederick of Parma* and the *Hameranis*.

To these reverses may suitably be added, not in respect to taste, but

invention, that whole class of remarkable pieces which are known under the name of *satirical coins*. The spirit and wit of the artist are expressed in a wonderful manner on these coins, and they aptly describe the points of character of those persons whom the satire is intended to hit, and also conform to the opinions which prevailed at the period. It may even be asserted that these satirical coins sometimes unfold circumstances which have only been feebly touched upon by the historian.

The coats of arms constitute the second and principal class of impressions which are found on reverses, but more on current coins than on medals. It is certainly remarkable that in those times, when scholastical and philosophical questions began to intrude in all the sciences, that the Egyptian hieroglyphics, also, (in an entirely different direction of course) were revived in a certain manner in the devices of coats of arms. Although in coats of arms the natural and beautiful is entirely sacrificed, as in the East, to the inward signification, which is the reason their composition is so far fetched and tasteless, nevertheless they are an inexhaustible source of investigation on that account to the observer, as they continually refer to titles, inheritances, descents, marriage articles, the possession of lands, &c. and here it is that numismatics lend a friendly hand to heraldry.

Of no less importance are the legends, so called, which are found on coins and medals, and of the immense number I will mention only a few, and those the best known. I begin with one of the oldest from the middle ages—that which the Emperor Louis the Pious ordered to be put on his groschen, namely, *Christiana Religio*, which is the legend on a reverse, in the middle of which is a gothic church. When we consider that this industrious, sober and learned Emperor, sacrificed without hesitation his political interests, as soon as they were not in harmony with his unbounded piety,—that the propagation of those religious principles with which his soul was inwardly penetrated was the moving spring of all his actions, and that to this endeavor, which amounted to the highest enthusiasm, none of those means stood at command which the following century so abundantly furnished; then we shall not misunderstand his purpose in allowing these words to be stamped on the coins, current, and thus in many hands, the high meaning of which would daily and hourly be laid before the ignorant by those who could read and explain them, and find ever new occasions to instruct them in what it was the wish of the Emperor they should learn.

What important retrospective views does not the coin of Louis XII. with the legend *Perdam Babylonis nomen* afford, which he ordered to be struck when his army was marching against Julius II. How distinctly were the sentiments of those men expressed, who, at the commencement of the Lutheran Reformation, struck the medals with the likeness of Huss, the stake and the legend "CENTUM REVOLUTIS ANNIS," &c. What an impression on men's minds, a century later, must the dollar of Christian of Brunswick have made, with its well known inscription on the reverse. In short, there are few important events in the history of European nations since the end of the fifteenth century until our own time, which have not been alluded to on coins or medals.

These advantages of the knowledge of modern coins as well as ancient, of which I have pointed out only some of the best known, attracted the

attention of several learned men from the sixteenth century, to this department of records. At first, only the busts attracted their notice, as in ancient coins, which were engraved from Julius Cæsar to the German Emperors; then the weight, intrinsic worth, mutual relationship of one kind of coin to another were taken into consideration, until at length *Luckius* by his work opened the fine view by which the use of coins in history becomes manifest. What a happy use was made of his effort, in subsequent times, is proved by the writings of *Jac. de Bie*, *David Kohler*, *Bizot*, *Van Loon*, &c. In the meanwhile, the library of modern numismatics increases, and there are few countries or even provinces in cultivated Europe in which treatises upon their coins have not appeared. Yet there is still wanting a systematic work on modern numismatics which should compare in some faint degree with that of the eminent *Ekhel* on ancient coins, as the works of *Lilienthal*, *Madai*, *Weissen*, *Johann Friedrich Joachim* and *Tobias Kohler* are very partial and imperfect. To modern times, in which critical research, especially among us Germans, prevails, we also owe many considerable contributions to this knowledge and catalogues with historical notes attached. Mr. Appel, also, for thirty years a zealous collector, contributes in this book to the latter, and although he has for the most part preserved the style which he found in previous German numismatic works, yet the reader will be rewarded by the extraordinary richness of the material, and the most exact description of each single piece in this large collection. \* Besides, a number of pieces, never before described, have been presented here, and it may be asserted without any exaggeration, that as yet no country, in any language, has shown a numismatic work of this extent, variety and copiousness. Thus, this book may be considered a most important and complete contribution to the knowledge of the coins of the middle ages and modern times.

*Vienna, May, 1819.*

JOS. SALES FRANK.

## MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OR, DIPLOMATIC MEDAL.

[See Vol. ix. page 65.]

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

IN the autumn of 1867, I purchased in Paris, from a dealer in coins, on the Quai, opposite the Mint, a lot of American Medals in silver, bronze and lead. Among them I found a lead proof in two parts, waxed on a piece of board and in a frame, as the engravers of Medals arrange the proofs of dies. This lead proof attracted my attention, for I have never seen such a Medal before, nor any description of it among the books then in my possession. I showed my lead proof to the late M. Pelouze, Director of the Mint in Paris, and asked him to see if any record or specimen of that Medal existed in the Archives and the collection of the "Hotel des Monnaies." After a careful examination, he told me that nothing whatever existed there; but he added, "As a part of our books were burned and destroyed during the Terror of 1793, it is very possible that such a Medal was struck here, as all the Medals of M. Auguste Dupre were struck at the 'Balanciers de la Monnaie.'"

Returning to my dealer, the late Mr. Bal, I asked him where he got the American Medals. He told me, from a man whom he had seen several times

in company with M. Dupre, a gentleman who has a large numismatic collection, and who used to purchase often from him ; though he had not seen him for some years. " But," he added, " if you go to M. X., an engraver of Medals, Rue d'Anjou Dauphine, you will learn there the address of M. Dupre." Calling on the engraver, Rue d'Anjou, and stating my desire, the engraver by a mistake took me for an American gentleman, who had ordered a large and beautiful Medal in honor of General Thomas ; a Medal ordered by the Legislature of Tennessee for the War of the Rebellion ; and he showed me a bronze proof of the Thomas Medal, just struck. Telling him his mistake, and showing my lead proof of the " iv July, 1776 ;" he said that my lead impressions came from the cabinet of M. Dupre, where he had seen it often. That M. Dupre had very likely the Medal in bronze and silver, as he possessed all the Medals engraved by his father ; but that he believed M. Dupre had been ill for some time ; he had not seen him for two or three years ; giving me his address, and also giving me the address of M. Jacques Edouard Gatteaux, son of the engraver of that name, who, like Dupre, engraved a part of the American Medals during the reign of Louis XVI., Rue de Seine. At the house of M. Dupre, I learned that the gentleman was a great invalid, and on the point of leaving for the south of France. I was able only to exchange a few words with him.

I then called at the hotel of M. Gatteaux, Rue de Lille ; there I found in several large drawers a great number of American Medals, all "*fleurs de coins*," and some of them among the rarest, such as the De Fleury Medal, the John Stewart, &c. Their number was so great, that it was difficult to pick them out, as they were quite crowded one above the other. Such a rare collection of American Medals was invaluable for American history. I soon picked out two copies of the so called " Diplomatic Medal," or " iv July, 1776, Medal," and very likely more would have turned up, if I had looked more carefully over the collection. I begged M. Gatteaux to let me have a copy, and to fix his own price. He refused most emphatically to part with anything. He said that he intended to give his whole collection of pictures, engravings, drawings, sculptures, and Medals to the Great Museum of the Louvre, on the condition that a whole hall there should be devoted to him. I must say, that his hotel was crammed from the porter's lodge to the attics with beautiful, and some very valuable pieces of art, several pictures by Ingres, &c. To my great regret, on reaching Paris a few days after the overthrow of the Commune, I took a drive among the still smoking ruins of the Quai d'Orsay and the Rue de Lille, and there I saw that the hotel of M. Gatteaux was no more, but a mass of burned debris. Inquiring, I learned that nothing or almost nothing was saved, and that his beautiful collection of American Medals was a thing of the past. What a pity!

As to the collection of M. Dupre, I do not know what became of it ; or, if M. Dupre is still alive, which is very doubtful, for I wrote to him in the south of France, but never received an answer, and I believe that he is dead. Auguste Dupre was the best engraver of Medals during the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., a descendant or at least a relation of another engraver of the same name, who during the reign of Louis XIV. was also the best engraver of Medals. So that the name of Dupre remains in the memory of French engravers, as that of the most skillful and ablest who has ever existed in Paris.

Here is the list of Medals engraved by A. Dupre, relative to the American War of Independence: the Paul Jones Medal; that awarded to Morgan for the Battle of Cowpens; that to Gen. Green for the Battle of Eutaw; *Libertas Americana*; Benjamin Franklin, three Medals; and last, the Medal commemorative of American Independence, or Diplomatic Medal.

After a seven years' absence in Europe, I returned to Cambridge in 1871, and showed my lead proof at the meeting of December 8, 1872, of the Boston Numismatic Society.\*

Having learned that Congress had made an appropriation to strike Medals for the Centennial Commission, I wrote the following letter to Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS, June 10, 1874.

SIR:—Will you allow me to call your attention to the Medal struck in Paris for the commemoration of the first—1v of July, 1776,—which ought to be recoined for the Centennial Anniversary. As the Medal is very rare, allow me to say what I know about it. Mod. 68 mill. bronze. America seated and Mercury; the sea behind and a sailing ship. Leg. *To Peace and Commerce*. Ex. 1v JUL. MDCCCLXXVI. (Dupre f.) Rev. The design which has been adopted since, as the great seal of the United States, (Eagle and *E Pluribus Unum*.) Leg. *The United States of America*. The Medal is a great deal larger than the celebrated *Libertas Americana* Mod. 45 mill.; and beautifully executed by the best engraver of that time, Dupre, de la Monnaie de Paris. Where is the die? It is not in France; I looked for it there some years ago, and had a conversation with Dupre's son, (since dead in the south of France.) M. Gatteaux, also son of the engraver of the same name during Louis Sixteenth's time, had two copies of the Medal in bronze, both *fleurs de coins*; he declined to part with them at any price. Since then, they have been destroyed with all his collections of pictures, sculptures, and drawings, by the Communists, in May, 1871; his hotel, Rue de Lille, having been burned entirely by those modern barbarians. I have an original lead proof of the Medal, obtained from Dupre's son. If you think right to have it re-engraved and struck for the Centennial, I will put it at your disposal for that purpose.

Very respectfully yours,

JULES MARCOU.

He sent me an answer as follows:

WASHINGTON, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Office of the Director of the Mint, June 12, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—I have to thank you for your favor of the 10th instant, which contains very interesting information. I was not aware that such a Medal had ever been struck. When I was Director of the Mint in 1867, I obtained from the French Mint bronze copies of all the Medals struck in that country in commemoration of events in America during the Revolutionary War, and as the Medal to which you call my attention was not among those sent, I fear that the die is no longer in existence. If you will be so kind as to send me the original lead proof of the Medal, I will consider the question of its reproduction for the Centennial Anniversary. If the impression you have is a perfect one, we will have no difficulty in reproducing it in fine shape.

Very respectfully,

H. R. LINDERMAN, Director.

The discovery of Dr. R. Morris of Kentucky, recorded in the last number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, gives the whole history of how the Medal originated, and now the whole matter is in the hands of the Director of the Mint, and I sent to him, some time since, my lead proof.

Cambridge, February 1, 1875.

JULES MARCOU.

\* See American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. vii., No. 3, p. 62.

## COLLECTIONS.

THE love of making collections is often early developed. A school-boy has a rare assortment of marbles or butterflies, before his purse allows him to indulge in stamps or photographs. A now celebrated surgeon is said to have made his first money by a collection of neatly mounted skeletons of mice. The proceeds were applied to the purchase of a series of microscopic slides. Many a fine collection of coins has had its beginning when a child has perceived the difference between a sou and a halfpenny, and has put the foreign money by, as a curiosity. To a real collector, the catalogue of a coming sale in his own particular department is more interesting than a new novel or a change of ministry. A day at Christie's is more to him than the Derby or the Ascot week. Even the misfortunes of his friends are not without aspects of consolation if their collections come into the market. And many who are not collectors read the list of prices in the *Times*, and take much pleasure in the perusal. Some regret may be expressed, perhaps even felt, when the accumulations of centuries in an old family are dispersed. It seems a pity, though it may be useful. But our sorrow is alleviated if we make collections ourselves. The rare Sevres mark for which we have so long pined is now within our reach. The scarce Aldine or the unique Wynkyn, for which we have sighed in vain, may now perhaps be ours. The Reynolds portraits which have long been admired on the wall of another may now perhaps be transferred to our own, and become as much our property as our great-grandmother herself. Thus we contrive to bear up when others come to grief, and can even see that a benefit is conferred upon mankind by the spendthrift who ruins his own family. He would be adjudged a lunatic or an idiot but for his skill in handicapping, and there are compensating advantages to those who deplore his headlong course and reprehend his extravagance. They at least are wise if he is foolish, and, sternly repressing their feelings, they attend his sale, and lay up treasures which their descendants will probably disperse in turn.—*Saturday Review*.

## MEDIEVAL BALTIC COINS AND MEDALS.

THE Riga Gazette gives an account of a collection of medieval coins and medals, chiefly from the Baltic provinces of Russia, which are to be sold by auction at Vienna. So complete a collection of Baltic coins, it says, has never been offered for sale before. Among them are a number of Plettenberg's ten-ducats pieces of 1525, some of his very rare double ducats, struck at Riga in 1528, and the marks struck at Revel in the same year; two thalers struck at Riga in 1557, by Galen and Furstenberg, Furstenberg's and Kettler's "siege money," of the years 1558 and 1559, and the single and double gold gulden by Kettler. There are altogether two hundred and thirty-three coins of the religious orders, struck at Riga, Wenden, and Revel. The most remarkable of the coins of the episcopate of Dorpat, of which there are upwards of a hundred in the collection, is a schilling of John IV., struck at Buxhovden between 1499 and 1505. The Gazette believes that there is only one other example of this coin, which is in the collection of the Esthonian



Society at Dorpat. Several of the Dorpat coins are described in the catalogue as belonging to the period of Bishop Bernhard II. (1285 to 1299.) It is doubtful, however, whether any coins were struck in the episcopate at so early a date. Those above referred to are more probably of Bernhard III. (1412 to 1413.) There are three different impressions of the large medal cast in 1545 by Bishop Jost von der Recke, but it is not clear whether these are original castings, as several are current of a later date. The collection of coins struck by King Magnus on the island of Oesel includes two rare medals of the years 1563 and 1565. The Riga coins are very numerous, especially those struck under the Polish rule. They comprise five "freiheitsthaler" of the years 1573 and 1574, all with different impressions. The most rare of the Polish coins are the large gold coin of 1586, equal in weight to thirteen ducats, the groschen of 1616, and a medal commemorating the conquest of Livonia by King Stephen. The coins struck under the Swedish Government at Revel, Riga and Narva are also represented by numerous specimens.

THE collection here referred to was sold at auction in Vienna last November, under care of the Brothers Egger. The catalogue makes a volume of four hundred pages, containing five thousand three hundred and seventy-nine lots. Seventy pages are devoted to the coins and medals of the Baltic Provinces, described above, and forming the most remarkable series of the whole cabinet. Nearly every other country is also more or less represented in the collection.—EDS.

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### PROPOSED ISSUE OF A TWENTY-CENT COIN.

A BILL authorizing the coinage of a twenty-cent silver piece passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but was not considered in the House of Representatives for want of time. The issue of a coin of that denomination will not only be in accordance with our decimal system of money, but will remove a difficulty in making change which now exists upon the Pacific coast and in Texas, where the five-cent copper-nickel coins do not circulate, and where it was formerly the practice to apply the term "bits," "two bits," and "four bits," respectively, to the fractions of the Spanish dollar which circulated there. The custom appears to continue, notwithstanding those coins have disappeared from circulation. Accordingly, if a payment of one bit is to be made, and a twenty-five cent coin be used for the purpose, a ten-cent coin (one bit) is returned as the proper change, five cents being lost in the transaction by the purchaser. The issue of a twenty-cent coin will no doubt remove this difficulty. It may be added that, although this "bit" system appears to be quite an unimportant matter, few visitors to the Pacific coast fail to suffer some vexation at least from its existence.

Inquiry is occasionally made as to why the coinage of the silver five-cent piece was discontinued. The reason appears to have been that it would, on the resumption of specie payments, be likely to expel from circulation and drive into the Treasury for redemption the five-cent copper-nickel coins. At first glance this may appear improbable, but when it is considered that the original law authorizing the issue of the copper-nickel five-cent coin provided for its redemption in lawful money of the United States, it will be seen that there must come a time when it will be superior to the five-cent silver coin, and for the reason that it will be exchangeable for notes redeemable in gold

coin. The silver coin, which would have a greater nominal than intrinsic value, and not redeemable in lawful money, or gold coin, would become the inferior currency. The five-cent copper-nickel coin having been issued to the extent of over \$5,000,000, and the amount being sufficient for a token coin of that denomination, the provision of law discontinuing the issue of the five-cent silver coin appears to have been proper.—*Report of the Director of the Mint, 1874.*

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## LINCOLN MEDALS.

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

IN the January number of the *Journal* appears a communication from H. W. H., in which my "Catalogue of Lincoln Medals" is the subject of considerable criticism. A list is also given of pieces which I did not describe. It might be supposed when Mr. H. W. H. criticises my work so closely, that he should give us a Supplementary List, remarkable alike for its fullness and accuracy. That this is not the case, I will now proceed to prove.

He mentions as new varieties in metals some half-dozen medals in bronze, which I had already catalogued as copper. All collectors know that these pieces are identical, and to be strictly accurate should be described as copper *bronzed*. Mr. H. W. H. proceeds to swell farther his list, by placing in the category of medals sundry pieces made from terra cotta, rubber, *green clay*, &c. These articles have no right to the title of medals, and I purposely excluded all such from my catalogue. I have a Lincoln piece made from *soap*, which has as much right in the list as the articles just mentioned! I pass over several small errors in Mr. H. W. H.'s catalogue, and would only call attention to its incompleteness. Robbed of its green clay medals, and not counting the pieces which, previously described by me, he has re-catalogued, his list numbers scarcely one hundred. I have descriptions (awaiting publication in a Supplement) of nearly two hundred varieties not mentioned in my catalogue. This work was issued two years ago, since which time many medals have appeared which were then either unknown or not in existence.

Hoping you will give this publication, in justice to myself and for the information of collectors, I remain, very respectfully yours,

12 East 30th Street, New York, Jan. 13, 1875.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

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### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

Allow me to express my regret that the list of Lincoln Medals sent you should have so much annoyed Mr. Zabriskie. So many persons are interested in the subject that a complete list was much to be desired; and I was not aware that Mr. Zabriskie was preparing a supplement. My list is quite at his disposal; indeed it was offered to him when he was preparing his catalogue, though the offer was not accepted. As to the incompleteness of the list, I quite agree with Mr. Zabriskie, and regret it quite as much as he. But he will see if he turns to it, that it only purports to include medals in Mr. Crosby's collection and my own, so that it seems hardly open to criticism on that account.

As to Mr. Zabriskie's notion that copper and copper-bronzed medals are "identical," I must venture to disagree with him. No doubt the metal of

which they are composed is similar, but their appearance is quite different ; collectors who keep impressions in the different metals usually keep one of each ; and they are described as different in nearly all catalogues, including Mr. Zabriskie's own. For similar reasons I am compelled to differ with him when he says that impressions from *medal dies* in terra cotta, rubber, &c., "have no right to the title of medals." I presume that he relies upon some dictionary definition, (they are far from unanimous — Cf. Webster, Worcester, Zell and Encyclopedia Britannia,) but such pieces are usually classed with medals, and rarely, if ever, described by any other term: and when Mr. Zabriskie's collection is sold, I feel little doubt that even his Lincoln "article" (as he calls it) in soap, will be classed with the other Lincoln Medals, rather than with the snuff-boxes and stuffed birds, that under the name of "miscellaneous articles" may close his catalogue. The question is merely one of words in each case, but I think that it is both more convenient and more accurate in addressing specialists of any kind to use words in the special meaning given them in that specialty ; and to err, if at all, in over fullness of information.

I send you herewith a list of one hundred and three more Lincoln Medals, describing three entirely new ones, and twenty-one new mules, with numerous varieties in metal, mostly from two other collections, whose owners, Mr. F. H. James and Mr. C. P. Nichols, have kindly sent lists. The descriptions I have not been able to verify personally. This makes in all one hundred and seventy-one Lincoln Medals, not counting metals. The unmanageable length of the list in its present form, (probably exceeding five hundred when complete,) shows plainly enough the mistake to which I have already alluded in cataloguing varieties in metal as separate medals. As my two supplements contain two hundred and fourteen numbers while Mr. Zabriskie has collected for his Supplement less than two hundred, they can hardly fail to be of service to him.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 13, 1875.

H. W. H.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF LINCOLN MEDALS.

298.	Same as 10, but in copper.	Size 36.	317.	Same as 101, but in bronze.	Size 17.
299.	" 11, " bronze.	" 32.	318.	" " " copper.	"
300.	" 19, " type metal.	" 26. (This medal is by True, not Key.)	319.	" " " brass.	"
301.	Ob. same as 24. Rev. Douglas &c.	Copper. Size 25.	320.	Ob. same. Rev. same as rev. of 229.	Size 17.
302.	Ob. Head of Lincoln. Rev. Head of Washington. Trial piece on large planchet. White metal. Size 22.		321.	Ob. same. Rev. "F. C. Key & Sons 329 Arch St. Phila." White metal.	Size 17.
303.	Same as 57, but in white metal.	Size 20.	322.	Same as 103, but in brass.	Size 17.
304.	" 70, " nickel.	" 20.	323.	" 104 and 237, but in bronze.	Size 17.
305.	" 80, " bronze.	" 17.	324.	" " " brass.	"
306.	" 90, " white metal.	" 17.	325.	Ob. Head of Lincoln to right. Head as large as obv. of 144. Rev. same as rev. of 106.	Copper. Size 17.
307.	" 93, " silver.	" 17.	326.	Same as 107, but in silver.	Size 17.
308.	Ob. same as 93. Rev. Hat "Public Square Nashville Tenn." Copper.	Size 17.	327.	" " " bronze.	"
309.	Ob. same. Rev. Ship "Dry Goods & Upholstery for Ships and Steamers." Copper.	Size 17.	328.	" " " copper.	"
310.	Ob. "Sign of the Old Man with Specs" &c. Rev. same as rev. of 93. Nickel.	Size 17.	329.	" " " brass.	"
311.	Same in copper.	Size 17.	330.	" 108, " silver.	"
312.	Ob. Eagle. "War of 1861 United States" Rev. same as rev. of 93. Copper.	Size 17.	331.	" " " bronze.	"
313.	Ob. same as rev. of 111. Rev. same as rev. of 93. Copper.	Size 17.	332.	" 112, " bronze.	"
314.	Same as 97 and 235, but in copper.	Size 17.	333.	" 117, " silver.	Size 16.
315.	Same as 98, " copper.	"	334.	" 120, " copper.	"
316.	" 101, " silver.	"	335.	" " " brass.	"
			336.	" " " white metal.	"
			337.	" 121, " white metal.	"
			338.	" 128, " copper.	Size 15.
			339.	" " " brass.	"
			340.	" 129, " silver.	"
			341.	" " " copper.	"

342. Same as 129, but in brass. Size 15.  
 343. *Ob.* same as 133. *Rev.* "Steamer Lancaster No. 4." Copper. Size 14.  
 344. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "Ellicott, Vinson & Co Memphis." Copper. Size 14.  
 345. Same as 140, but in silver.  
 346. " 141, " brass. Size 13.  
 347. " 145, " white metal. " "  
 348. " 147, " " Size 12.  
 349. " 161, " copper, " "  
 350. " 165, " nickel. " "  
 351. " " " copper. " "  
 352. " " " brass. " "  
 353. " " " white metal. " "  
 354. " 169, " copper. " "  
 355. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Eagle. "1864 Liberty for All." Nickel. Size 12.  
 356. Same, but in copper. Size 12.  
 357. " " brass. " "  
 358. " " white metal. " "  
 359. Same as 170, but in copper. Size 12.  
 360. " " brass. " "  
 361. " " white metal. " "  
 362. " 171, " brass. " "  
 363. " " white metal. " "  
 364. " 173, " copper. " "  
 365. " " white metal. " "  
 366. *Ob.* same as 176. *Rev.* Head of Grant to right. Copper. Size 11.  
 367. Same, but in white metal. Size 11.  
 368. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Eagle, 13 stars, "1863." Copper. Size 11.  
 369. Same, but in white metal. Size 11.  
 370. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Benjamin Franklin. White metal. Size 11.  
 371. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Mason & Co.'s Card. Brass. Size 11.  
 372. Same, but in white metal. Size 11.  
 373. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Indian head. Copper. Size 11.  
 374. Same, but in brass. Size 11.  
 375. " " white metal. " "  
 376. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Storer & Shroyer's card. Copper. Size 11.  
 377. Same, but in brass. Size 11.  
 378. " " white metal. " "  
 379. Same as 199, but in white metal. Size 22.  
 380. " 210, " nickel. Size 19.  
 381. " 212, " brass. " "  
 382. " 214, " brass. " "  
 383. " 219, but in white metal, rough. Only ten struck in this metal. Twenty-five struck in rubber. Size 20.  
 384. Same as 232, but in nickel. Size 17.  
 385. " 233, " white metal. " "  
 386. " 239, " brass. " "  
 387. " " white metal. " "  
 388. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as *rev.* of Washington's head quarters. Size 17.  
 389. *Ob.* same as *ob.* of 240, 241, and 242. *Rev.* "Protection to All at Home and abroad." Wreath. Eight stars with a star at each end of the wreath. Terra cotta. Size 17.  
 390. Same as 247, but in nickel. Size 16.  
 391. *Ob.* Head of Lincoln to right. "Abraham Lincoln Died Apr. 15. 1865." *Rev.* Blank scroll within a wreath. "Emancipation Proclamation Sept. 22. 1862." Copper. Size 15.  
 392. Same as 256, but in nickel. Size 14.  
 393. " " copper. " "  
 394. " 257, " brass. " "  
 395. " 261, " copper. " "  
 396. " 271, " nickel. Size 12.  
 397. " 275, " bronze. " "  
 398. " " copper. " "  
 399. " 278, " white metal. Size 12.  
 400. *Ob.* same as 3, 38, and 184 reduced by Wyon. *Rev.* blank. Silver. Size 4.

## A PLEA FOR NUMISMATICS.

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

PERHAPS in no pursuit does the thorough numismatist derive more pleasure than in that of collecting coins and medals. The study is a science of a high order, and the more knowledge we gain the more eager we are to pursue it. Some may talk of the great expense necessary to gratify one's taste in this branch of science, and immediately condemn it for that reason ; but who has not his own particular hobby to ride, and to do this he will gladly deprive himself of some of the "necessaries of life," and "squander" his savings on that idol.

Coins are not necessarily immoderately expensive. The collecting of the various dates of the United States current coins, and the different varieties of some of the dates, from the half cent to the dollar, to be sure, is very expensive, and we would recommend to young collectors of limited means, to take the cents only, and pay considerable attention to the American Colonials ; many of these commemorate some of the principal historical events contemporary with our colonial ancestry, and will serve as everlasting mementos of their worthy deeds. The Washington tokens and medals should have attention ; a cabinet of these by themselves would be highly interesting. It would also be well to take up one or two series of the ancient Greek and Roman,

these being universally of particular historical interest. This branch of numismatics the great collectors of Europe seem to make a specialty.

There are people void of true artistic tastes who, in a derisive way, give the "very funny" names of "fever" and "mania" to coin collecting, and think them highly applicable. By "fever" they probably mean an insatiate desire to accumulate a quantity of coins, which in a short time dies out. The name "coin fever" may perhaps be applied to the hobbies of most of our juvenile collectors who are to be found in every city and village in the country, but we know of no reason why the name "mania" should be applied, — we have never heard of any one becoming insane on the subject. Numismatology is of early origin, and is doubtless steadily increasing in the public favor. Let it be encouraged.

G. A. D.

## © ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN anticipation of the conclusion of Mr. S. S. Crosby's work, which substantially ends with 1792, I have undertaken to prepare a list of the issues of the U. S. Mint from 1793. Of course I depend principally on my own series, which is quite full; but I have carefully studied the catalogue of the Seavey-Parmelee collection, and the volumes of Snowden and Dickeson. I add a few words in explanation of the plan. The word type will be but seldom used, as the types in each metal have been but rarely changed. The head or seated figure of Liberty on the obverse, and the eagle or wreath on reverse, constitutes a proper type, and each of these has continued for years. My object is to set down as exactly as possible the number of varieties caused by a different design of head or eagle, or by a change in inscription, in the number of stars or in the standard. Each is noticed, when it first occurs in a metal. I make no attempt to enumerate the dies, and therefore take no note of a different arrangement of stars or leaves or numerals, which is purely a variation of dies. Errors are mentioned in notes, as deserving no more prominent place. I particularly desire corrections, that some future author may write an absolutely exact work on this subject. There are many mistakes in Dickeson, and some in Snowden, but I do not claim to be always right, when I differ from their statements.

W. S. APPLETON.

1793.

Cent, three varieties.

1. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to right, hair loosely streaming.  
Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a ring of fifteen links ONE CENT.  $\frac{1}{100}$  17.
2. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to right, hair loosely streaming; below a sprig.  
Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive ONE CENT; below  $\frac{1}{100}$  17.
3. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to right; beyond a pole and cap.  
Rev. Similar to 2. 18.

Half-cent. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to left; beyond a pole and cap

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive HALF CENT; below  $\frac{1}{200}$  14.

1794.

Dollar. Obv. LIBERTY; 1794; head to right, hair loosely streaming; at the sides are fifteen stars.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle with wings displayed, standing within a wreath of olive. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar, but smaller. 21.

Half-dime. Similar, but smaller. 10.

Cent. Similar to 3 of 1793. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, with the differences of value. 15.

1795.

Eagle. Obv. LIBERTY; 1795; head to right, wearing a cap; at the sides are fifteen stars.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle with wings displayed, standing on a palm-branch, holding in beak a laurel-wreath. 21.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to eagle, but smaller. 16.

2. Obv. Similar.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws bundle of arrows and olive-branch, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; around the head are sixteen stars, and above is a curved line of clouds extending from wing to wing. 16.

Dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1794. 25.

2. Obv. LIBERTY; 1795; head to right, hair bound by a ribbon; at the sides are fifteen stars.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle with wings displayed, standing on clouds within a wreath of olive and palm. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1794. 21.

Half-dime. Similar to 1794. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1794. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1794. 15.

1796.

Eagle. Similar to 1795, but with sixteen stars on obv. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1795. ?Die altered from 1795.\* 16.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.†

1. Obv. LIBERTY; 1796; head to right, wearing a cap.

Rev. Similar to second half-eagle of 1795, but smaller. 13.

2. Obv. Similar to eagle of this year, but smaller.

Rev. Similar to 1. 13.

Dollar. Similar to 2 of 1795.\* 25.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to second dollar of 1795, but smaller; at base of rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  21.

2. Similar, but with sixteen stars on obv. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to second dollar of 1795, but smaller. 18.

Dime. Similar, but smaller. 13.

Half-dime. Similar, but smaller. 10.

Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1795. 18.

2. Obv. LIBERTY; 1796; head to right, hair bound by a ribbon.

Rev. Similar to 1. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1795. 15.

1797.

Eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1796. 21.

2. Obv. Similar.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws bundle of arrows and olive-branch, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; around the head are thirteen stars, and above is a curved line of clouds extending from wing to wing. 21.

Half-eagle, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1796. 16.

2. Similar, but with sixteen stars on obv. 16.

3. Similar to second half-eagle of 1795. Die altered from 1795. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1796, but with thirteen stars on obv. 13.

Dollar. Similar to 1796, but with sixteen stars on obv.‡ 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1796. 21.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1796, but with sixteen stars on obv. 13.

2. Similar, but with thirteen stars on obv. 13.

Half-dime, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1796. 10.

2. Similar, but with sixteen stars on obv. 10.

3. Similar, but with thirteen stars on obv. 10.

Cent. Similar to 2 of 1796. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1796. 15.

1798.

Eagle. Obv. Similar to 1797, but with thirteen stars. Two dies altered from 1797.

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1797. 21.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1797, but with thirteen stars.

2. Obv. Similar to 1 of 1797, but with thirteen stars on obv. 16.

Rev. Similar to second eagle of 1797, but smaller. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1797, but with thirteen stars on rev. 13.

Dollar, three varieties.

1. Similar to 2 of 1795. 25.

2. Similar, but with thirteen stars on obv. 25.

\* Are there any with sixteen stars?

† Is there a third with the reverse of the larger coins?

‡ Are there any with fifteen stars?

3. Obv. Similar to last.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws bundle of arrows and olive-branch, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; around the head are thirteen stars, and above is a curved line of clouds extending from wing to wing.

25.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to third dollar, but with sixteen stars on rev. Die altered from 1797. 13.

2. Similar to third dollar, but smaller. 13.

Cent. Similar to 1797. 18.

1799.

Eagle. Similar to 1798.\* 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1798. 16.

Dollar. Similar to 3 of 1798.\* 25.

Cent. Similar to 1798. 18.

1800.

Eagle. Similar to 1799. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1799. 16.

Dollar. Similar to 1799. 25.

Dime. Similar to 2 of 1798. 13.

Half-dime. Similar, but smaller. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1799. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, with the differences of value. 15.

1801.

Eagle. Similar to 1800. 21.

Dollar. Similar to 1800. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar, but smaller. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1800. 13.

Half-dime. Similar to 1800. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1800.† 18.

1802.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1800. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1798. 13.

Dollar. Similar to 1801. One die altered from 1801. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1801. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1801. 13.

Half-dime. Similar to 1801. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1801.‡ 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1800. Die altered from 1800. 15.

1803.

Eagle. Similar to 1801. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1802. Die altered from 1802. 16.

Dollar. Similar to 1802. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1802. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1802. 13.

\* One die has the error of fourteen stars on reverse.

† One die has the error of  $\frac{1}{100}$ , and another UNITED.

Half-dime. Similar to 1802. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1802. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1802. 15.

1804.

Eagle. Similar to 1803. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1803. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1802.§ 13.

Dollar. Similar to 1803. 25.

Quarter-dollar. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev. 25c. 18.

Dime. Similar to 1803. 13.

Cent. Similar to 1803. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1803. 15.

1805.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1804. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1804. 13.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1803. Die altered from 1804. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1804. 18.

Dime. Similar to 1804. 13.

Half-dime. Similar to 1803. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1804. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1804. 15.

1806.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1805. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1805. 13.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1805. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1805. 18.

Cent. Similar to 1805. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1805. 15.

1807.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1806. 16.

2. Obv. Head to left, shoulders draped, wearing a kind of turban, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1807.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on a label in the upper part of the field E PLURIBUS UNUM; at base 5 D.; an eagle with wings displayed upwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1806. 13.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1806. 21.

2. Obv. Head to left, wearing a kind of turban, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1807.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on a label in the upper part of the field E PLURIBUS UNUM; at base 50 c.; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 21.

‡ One die has the error of  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

§ Mine has the error of fourteen stars on reverse.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1806. 18.  
 Dime. Similar to 1805. 13.  
 Cent. Similar to 1806. One die altered from 1806. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1806. 15.

1808.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1807. 16.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  d. 13.

Half-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1807. 21.

Cent. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon round the forehead inscribed LIBERTY; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1808.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive ONE CENT. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1807. 15.

1809.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1808. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1808. 21.

Dime. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev. 10 c. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1808. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, but smaller; on rev. HALF CENT. 15.

1810.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1809. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1809. 21.

Cent. Similar to 1809. One die altered from 1809. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1809. 15.

1811.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1810. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1810. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1809. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1810. One die altered from 1810. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1810. 15.

1812.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1811. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1811. 21.

Cent. Similar to 1811. 18.

1813.

Half-eagle. Obv. Head to left, no shoulders, wearing a kind of turban, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1813.

Rev. Similar to 1812. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1812. 21.

Cent. Similar to 1812. 18.

1814.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1813. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1813. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1811. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1813. 18.

1815.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1814. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1814. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev. 25 c. 17.

1816.

Cent. Obv. Head to left, hair tied behind by a cord, around the forehead a plain coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1816.

Rev. Similar to 1814. 18.

1817.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1815. 21.

Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1816. 18.

2. Similar, but with fifteen stars round the head on obv. 18.

1818.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1815. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1817. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1815. 17.

Cent. Similar to 1 of 1817. 18.

1819.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1818. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1818. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1818. 17.

Cent. Similar to 1818. 18.

1820.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1819. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1819. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1819. 17.

Dime. Similar to 1814. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1819. ? One die altered from 1819. 18.

1821.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1820. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  d. 12.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1820. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1820. 17.

Dime. Similar to 1820. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1820. 18.

1822.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1821. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1821. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1821. 17.

Dime. Similar to 1821. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1821. 18.



## PRAGUE MEDAL.

THE King of Prussia caused a Medal to be struck on his taking this city [Prague]; having on one side the Plan of the Town, with this Inscription : PRAGUE taken by his Majesty the King of PRUSSIA, September 16. 1744; in the exergue, For the *third time in three Years*. On the reverse are all sorts of Military Trophies, with two Lines of Verse in the German Language, to the following effect,

By War, O LORD, *make Wars to cease,*  
*And let this Vict'ry lead to Peace.*

*From the Boston Weekly News-Letter, No. 2128, January 17, 1745.*

## THE TRADE DOLLAR.

THE Director of the Mint, in his late Report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says:—"The coinage of trade-dollars during the fiscal year amounted to \$3,588,900, the greater portion of which were exported to China, where they found a ready market, and continue to grow in favor for trade and exchange purposes. Owing to the limited capacity of the mints on the Pacific coast, we have not been able to meet the demand for these coins. The increased capacity of the new mint in San Francisco, to which operations will soon be transferred, and the addition of new machinery and appliances at the Carson mint, will enable us to meet the demand for all the coin, both gold and silver, which may be required on that coast for circulation and export.

"The total issue of silver dollars from the organization of the mint to the 1st of April, 1873, at which time, under the provisions of the coinage act, their coinage was discontinued, amounted to a little over \$8,000,000. Adding \$1,378,500, the amount of trade-dollars coined during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, to the coinage for the year ended June 30, 1874, gives the issue as more than half of the total coinage of the old silver dollar during a period of nearly eighty years."

Mr. O. H. La Grange, the superintendent of the San Francisco mint gives some interesting information in relation to the course of the trade-dollar: "At no time since the commencement of the present calendar year has the mint been enabled to accumulate a surplus of trade-dollars, and the public demand has not been fully met. The limited capacity of the mint and the unusually large coinage of gold, which is given precedence over silver, have materially abridged the supply of this international coin at San Francisco, but the favorable introduction of the trade-dollar into China has almost effectually destroyed the use of the Mexican silver dollar as a medium of exchange between this city and the ports in the Chinese Empire. The city banks report an excess of demand for trade-dollar exchange. The coinage capacity of the new mint, shortly to be occupied, will, it is to be hoped, fully meet the requirements for all gold and silver coins. Great care has been taken in the manufacture of the trade-dollar to reach the closest approximate perfection in assay-value, weight, and execution. The coins have successfully passed the critical tests made before their adoption at various Chinese ports, and their com-

mercial use is increasing: They have been officially adopted at Foo-Chow within a recent period, and the chief paymaster of the United States squadron on that coast will probably require this coin for his disbursements as soon as a supply can be relied on."

### COLONIAL STAMP.



By the kindness of James R. Osgood & Co., we are enabled to give the accompanying fac-simile of the Colonial Stamp authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts under the administration of Governor William Shirley in 1755. It is from the original die shown at the meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society in November last, and was first given in Mr. Samuel A. Drake's "Old Landmarks and Historical Personages of Boston," a most interesting volume published by the above firm.

Mr. Drake's work contains fac-similes of the penny, two-penny and four-penny stamps authorized by the same act.

### U. S. HALF DOLLARS OF 1838.

1. Head of Liberty facing the left, as in 1836 and 1837. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOL.; an eagle with wings displayed, shield on breast, holding an olive-branch and three arrows. This is the regular coinage, as adopted this year.
2. Same obverse. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle with wings displayed, no shield, holding an olive branch and four arrows. This is in the Mint, and is called unique.
3. Head of Liberty facing the left; she wears no cap, but a diadem, and a ribbon with LIBERTY. Rev. As 1. This is in the Mint.
4. Same obv. Rev. As 2.
5. Same obv. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle flying to the left.
6. Liberty seated. Rev. As 1. This is in the Mint.
7. Same obverse. Rev. As 2.
8. Same obverse. Rev. As 5.
9. Same obverse. Rev. As in 1836 and 1837.
10. Same obverse. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; defiant eagle standing sideways, holding an olive-branch and six arrows. This is described by Mr. Robert C. Davis as in the collection of Col. Cohen of Baltimore.

Do all these pieces really exist? Are there others? Any corrections will be most thankfully received, as an exact list of the halves of this year does not yet seem to be in print anywhere. I have only 1, 4, 5, 7, 8. Does a second impression exist of any of the others? No. 9 was in the Mickley sale; where is it now?

W. S. A.

### SUMATRAN COIN.

PROF. HALDERMAN exhibited a coin of Sumatra, found in a bag of Coffee in Philadelphia. On one side was the legend, "Island of Sumatra, 1804," on the other, in Malay, "sa teng wang," one-half piece, and used it to illustrate the difficulties encountered by decipherers, and the methods of overcoming them. The coin he gave to the Museum of the Mint.—*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. XIV., No. 92, p. 16.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE mint collection of coins is, as may well be supposed, interesting as illustrative of the changes which the British coinage has undergone from the time of the Saxon kings to the present day. Among the coins is a shilling of Henry VII., which marks an important change in the design of the British coinage, namely, the substitution of the royal shield of arms for the cross with "pellets" at the angles which had up to that time formed the reverse of the coins. It illustrates the great advance in art during that reign. Among other coins in the collection, of much numismatic interest, is the 'Oxford Crown,' the work of Thomas Rawlins, chief engraver of the mint during the civil war. This is one of a series of coins and medals by the same artist, struck at Oxford before its surrender by the royalist forces in 1646. There is also the celebrated 'Petition Crown,' by Thomas Simon, who was chief engraver of the mint under the Commonwealth, and whose petition to be retained in that office at the Restoration occupies the rim of the coin.—*London Times*.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*December 3.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Morse presented a medallion head of Franklin, cast from the metal of the bell of the old Franklin School house, Boston. The President exhibited three small antique copper coins, belonging to Mr. Hurter; two are of Beirut. Mr. Parmelee showed a half-dollar of 1797, and Mr. Creamer an exceedingly fine cent of 1806. Mr. Morse exhibited some coins from Siam and Burmah, and a fine piece of six livres of the French Republic, 1793. Mr. Root showed a set of the new Japanese money. Mr. Pratt and Dr. Green were appointed a Committee to nominate at the annual meeting a list of officers for the ensuing year. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*January 7.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also, a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of a pamphlet from himself and from Mr. John Bowne of Washington. The Treasurer made his annual report, from which it appears that the Society is in good financial condition. Mr. Pratt, for the Committee to nominate officers, reported the old board for re-election; the report was accepted, and the following persons were declared officers for 1875: *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, John Robinson; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. The thirteenth By-law was altered, so that the meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Friday of each month. The President exhibited the Pine Tree Copper belonging to Mr. Henry Sewall Adams, a member of the Society, of which a fac-simile is given.

It is struck over a half-penny of George I., part of the date of which is discernable, and is supposed to be 1723. The piece has been in various collections during the past twelve or fifteen years, and from the owners it is traced back to the discoverer, Charles Payson, Esq., of Portland, Me. Mr. Payson purchased it of an old gentleman, who said it had been in his possession some forty years.

Mr. P's theory about it is, that the die was rejected

on account of the last *n* being left out of the word England; this accounts for not finding Shillings of the same die. Although the Pine Tree Shillings were struck some



forty years after their first issue in 1652, all bore that date. That this die should have been in existence at the period of the issue of the half-pennies of George I., is not strange, as a die of a similar character, used here one hundred and twenty years ago, was shown at the November meeting. Mr. Pratt showed an impression in bronze of the medal, CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED. Mr. Holland exhibited five Fenian coins and medals, generally of 1866. The Secretary showed an impression in gold, of the medal of Washington by Manley; it is taken from the die before any change was made, and is, so far as known, unique. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

*February 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying a donation of two pamphlets. The Secretary read a paragraph from a newspaper, announcing the death on January 10th of Mr. Thomas Wilson of Manchester, N. H., a member of the Society. Mr. Dudley R. Child of Boston was elected a resident member. The President exhibited a crown and half-crown of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Robinson showed several coins, among which were an antique gold of Carthage, and very perfect cents of 1826 and 1828, lately found in circulation at Salem. Mr. Holland exhibited three pieces, two of which are especially curious, viz.: the silver medal of Charles III. of Spain, with rev. of a rose, and JUAN ESTEVAN DE PENA FLORIDA 1760, and a bronze medal of 1817, DUCE MACGREGORIO LIBERTAS FLORIDARUM, rev. AMALIA VENI VIDI VICI; the third is the coin issued by James II. of England, apparently for convenience of circulation and exchange with the Spanish. Mr. Crosby showed a newly discovered copper, with the shield of New Jersey reverses, and head of Washington, ins. GEN. WASHINGTON. similar to two in the collection of the Secretary, Nos. XII. and XIII. of his printed list. The Secretary exhibited two medals of the Centennial Commission. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

*January 29, 1875.* The regular meeting was held this day, President Anthon in the chair. The Executive Committee recommended Mr. J. E. Poillon of New York for resident member, and Mr. Rodney A. Mercur of Towanda, Pa., for corresponding member, and they were unanimously accepted. The following additions and donations were reported by the Curator:—A Lincoln Medal in white metal from the Society; Agassiz Medal in bronze, and a Centennial Art Gallery Medal in white metal, from Mr. I. F. Wood; two specimens in silver and silver gilt of the Jubilee Memorial Medal, from Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston; the last two, as also the following pieces, were inadvertently omitted in former acknowledgments: fifty and ten cent Canadian pieces of 1871, from Mr. Henry Mott of Montreal; Medal of the Montreal Numismatic Society, in white metal, and a Masonic Medal in commemoration of Canadian Union, in white metal, from Mr. Alfred Sandham of Montreal. The Librarian reported a number of additions to the library, with the names of the donors, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. A letter was read from D. Ravenel of Charleston, S. C., announcing the prospective formation of a Numismatic Society in that city, and from other correspondents. The following exhibitions from private collections were made:—By Mr. Wood, a copy of the Confederate Seal, also, a Lafayette Medal in silver. By Mr. Groh, one hundred and forty silver "Copperheads," all different, also, a Quadruple specimen of the "Laurentialsglück" dollar; and by Prof. Anthon, a *triple* of the same, an uncirculated specimen of the earliest Canada piece of Louis XIV., known as the "Gloriam Regni;" thirty Papal Scudi, or silver dollars, from Urban the VIII. to the present time. By Mr. A. C. Zabriskie, a Lincoln Medal in soap, bust to right, reverse, J. C. Hull's Son, N. Y., size 44. By Capt. Defendorf, a large silver medal of Attila, reverse, City of Aquileia, before its destruction by him. By Mr. E. Cogan, a rare Col. Duncan Medal

in tin, presented by citizens of New York, Dec. 28, 1848; also, a bronze Medal on the conquest of Canada, 1770, obv. head George II., rev. female weeping under a pine tree, "Canada Subdued;" also, an uncirculated half-crown of Charles X., Pretender to the throne of France, 1591. By Mr. Betts, his set of fifty-six varieties New Jersey Colonials. By Mr. Parish, a fine bronze medal, Plymouth Colony, 1639, Boston, Mass., 1770, wreath with coat of arms, surmounted by a French eagle, rev. a Monument, with a figure at each side.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

This last piece is the Sears' Family medal, prepared for the late Hon. David Sears, of Boston.—*Eds.*

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :*

In the July Number of your Journal, "H. E. H." inquires about a medal of Zwingle. It is one struck in commemoration of the Swiss Reformation Jubilee, 1819. The reason that the date is 1819 instead of 1817, the time of the German festivals, is that on January 1, 1519, Zwingle declared himself in favor of the Word of God. A great crowd, eager to see this celebrated man, and to hear this new Gospel, which was a general topic of conversation, crowded the temple. "It is to Christ," said Zwingle, "that I desire to lead you; to Christ, the true source of salvation. His Divine Word is the only food that I wish to set before your hearts and souls." The beginning of the Swiss Reformation is dated from this action of Zwingle. I do not think that the medal is rare. If H. E. H. desires to dispose of one of his three, I should like to purchase it.

*Decorah, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1874.*

E. W. HOLWAY.

"TWO RIGHT HANDS JOINED."—On a cut of one of Marius's coins, (in an old German book whose title page is wanting,) I find this inscription on the obverse. IMP C MARIUS P F AVG surrounding a crowned head of the Emperor. On the reverse is this inscription: CONCORDIA MILITVM surrounding the two right hands joined. He was originally an armorer or blacksmith in Gaul. He reigned only three days and was slain by a soldier to whom he had refused some favor, and who, in stabbing him, exclaimed, "Take it—it was thou thyself that forged it." ["Dit is 't Sureert dat ghy selve ghemæckt hebt."] Died in year of Rome 1019, A. D. 267.—R. M.

MR. SYLVESTER KEITH of Hadley, Mass., recently found about fifty Spanish milled dollars, dated 1655, buried on his farm, and sold them for one dollar apiece to the great delight of the local antiquarians, who thought that they were making a bargain. The coins prove to be counterfeit.

MR. JAMES KELLY, Inspector of Schools in the City of New York, recently deceased, has left one thousand dollars, with the interest on which is to be procured one silver and one bronze medal, to be presented to the pupils of the female department of the Sixth and Ninth Ward Schools, who shall evince the best deportment and greatest amiability of disposition during the year. Another medal is also to be given to the pupil of the Normal College, who shall have made the most progress in studies fitting her for a teacher during the year.

THE Bank Presidents in Philadelphia have formed an association for collecting, classifying and exhibiting at the Centennial Exposition, specimens of coins and paper money from the settlement of the country to the present time, with statistics of banking and finance. The Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of Currency, and the Director of the Mint will assist, and banks and bankers throughout the country will be invited to contribute their aid.

A COLLECTION of forty enlarged photographs of Roman coins, arranged by John Edward Lee, F. S. A., is imported by Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong of New York. Only one hundred copies of this work are published in England. The pictures used are selected from a series of about one hundred and fifty profiles of Roman Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars, drawn in lithograph from medallions and coins.

THE coinage of silver under the Act which promises resumption of specie payments in 1879, has already actively commenced. In January the Philadelphia mint turned out 722,300 half dollars, 300 quarters and 550,300 dimes—in all, 1,272,900 coins, not to mention 690,000 five-cent pieces, and 1,180,000 cents. No date has yet been fixed for the redemption of fractional currency.

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## OBITUARY.

HON. THOMAS H. WYNNE, of Richmond, Va, died in that city, on the twenty-fourth of February last, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Wynne has held many positions of honor and trust in political and business relations in that city and State. With us he is most kindly remembered for the enthusiastic interest he took in historical matters, particularly in the colonial history of Virginia. He was the Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, of which he was the most active member, as well as being connected with other literary institutions. He had published, (for private circulation among his friends and various historical societies in which he took great interest,) several volumes of historical works. He has been a valued correspondent of the *Journal*, and his numismatic friends have been the recipients from him of many curiosities, such as fac-similes of medals, seals, coins, Indian badges, old manuscripts, &c., &c. His loss will be greatly felt among historical students in his native State. Mr. Wynne was elected a corresponding member of the *Boston Numismatic Society* in July, 1871.

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MR. PHILIP S. SPRAGUE, a resident member of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, died at Montpelier, Vt., his native place, on the sixth day of August last, in the forty-fifth year of his age. We have received from an intimate friend of his the following notice of our late member:—"About 1862 he commenced the study of Entomology with me at the State Cabinet of Natural History, displaying a marked taste for the Lepidoptera, and during the intervals of his business made considerable progress in biological investigations, as well as in the technology of the science. Circumstances soon induced him to direct his attention chiefly to the Coleoptera, and here his assiduity in making collections, his accuracy in the determination of species, and his studies in the microscopic anatomy of this order, gave his opinions weight among naturalists. His keen appreciation of the labors of his predecessors, and his love of neatness and method evinced themselves in all that he did. At the time of his death he had been for some months a valuable assistant and member of the Boston Society of Natural History, where many of his works remain to speak for themselves. Among his associates there, he was distinguished for his geniality of manner and never failing readiness to assist younger students. At the time of his death his fame and foreign correspondence were somewhat extended, and he was actively engaged in the preparation of materials for an illustrative cabinet of the Natural History of his native State. He had published from time to time in the *Canadian Entomologist* and the *Proceedings of the Natural History Society* carefully elaborated results of his work, and contributed to various other periodicals devoted to his favorite branch of investigation. His fine private cabinet of insects, principally of the Coleopterous Order, in accordance with his expressed determination, forms a part of the Museum of the Society to which he was attached, and is in itself no mean monument to his memory."

F. G. S.

Mr. Sprague was elected a member of this Society, May 5, 1860.

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## EDITORIAL.

WE have received from Dr. Robert Morris an interesting Circular in relation to Roman Coins, with a proposition to furnish specimens and a full description of each at a reasonable price. Address 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, Numismatists, 462 New Oxford Street, London, W. C., will forward their recent Catalogues of Coins, Medals, and Numismatic books on all post paid applications.

IN answer to the inquiry of a subscriber, we have to say that in 1872 an experimental piece was struck at the Mint in silver, which bears the words "Commercial Dollar." Six pieces were struck, and we presume the dies were destroyed.

THE second number of the *Decorah Numismatic Journal*, April, 1875, has reached us; it is issued quarterly and is well worth the subscription price—fifty cents per annum. Remittances sent to E. W. Holway, Decorah, Iowa, will receive attention.

THE low price of silver in Europe promises to be permanent, and the prospects of an issue of silver coins and the retirement of the paper currency, which we have so long advocated, is improving.

A new silver coin of the value of twenty cents has been authorized by Congress, and will soon be put in circulation.

## CURRENCY.

A PENNY saved is a penny gained.

A VERITABLE book is an old coin.

A HIGH note—one of a thousand dollars.

ONE bad thing about gold—Not having it.

AN appeal to the felin's—Jingling of *du-cats*.

WHERE to go when short of money—go to work.

ALL that *glisters* is not gold. *Merchant of Venice*.

CREDIT to a poor man is expensive, and often ruinous.

AUTHORS, like Coins, grow dear, as they grow old.—*Pope*.

DEBT is the poor man's cancer. True gold fears not the fire.

DEARER than Gold—When you settle for your lodgings at the seaside.

NO people or country can thrive upon a depreciated or shifting currency.

THOSE who are sound on the currency want some Sound in the currency.

"MUCH coin, much care," used once to be quoted as a familiar proverb.

WHEN is money damp? When it is *due* in the morning and *mist* at night.

FOUR bars of soap was the fee a justice in Indiana got for marrying an impecunious couple.

WORDS are wise men's *counters*, they do but reckon by them; but they are the money of fools.

DEAN SWIFT's use of a *penny* and a *sixpence*. "A penny for lodging—with sixpence for a pair of clean sheets."

It is base to filch a purse, daring to embezzle a million; but it is great beyond measure to steal a crown. The sin lessens as the guilt increases.

A PAPER at Elgin says that a man's social standing in that town is graded by whether he drops a ten-penny nail or a quarter into the church contribution-box.

SAID a Boston lady to a small boy whom she found crying in the street the other day: "Will you stop crying if I will give you a penny?" "No," said he, "but if you'll make it two cents, I'll stop if it kills me."

FEW among the thriftiest Scotchmen have made a penny go further than a firm of brass and copper wire manufacturers, who recently drew a copper coin into two thousand seven hundred feet—more than half a mile—of wire.

## PAYMENTS FOR THE JOURNAL.

Subscriptions are payable in advance, and prompt remittances are requested.

*Boston*, Public Library, State Library, Athenæum, E. F. Slafter, W. T. Wardwell, J. A. Lewis, B. B. Torrey, D. R. Child, Mrs. Bruen, T. J. Coolidge, S. P. Abbott, Silas G. Gage, H. W. Holland, S. S. Crosby; *Woburn, Mass.*, T. M. Parker; *Ware*, W. C. Eaton; *Franklin*, L. A. Lee; *West Amesbury*, D. J. Poore, Jr.; *Portland, Me.*, W. T. Curtis; *Biddeford*, F. Haines; *Middletown, Conn.*, J. E. Bidwell; *Norwalk*, G. W. Cram; *New York City*, I. F. Wood, Amer. Numis. and Archæological Society, G. Folsom, J. E. Gay, B. Westermann & Co., Geo. Hodgsdon, E. Steiger, L. B. Smith; *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, J. A. Nexsen; *Mt. Vernon*, R. M. Mitchell; *Syracuse*, T. M. Fry, *Coshocton*, Thomas Warner, *Buffalo*, E. S. Ralph; *Elizabeth, N. J.*, E. J. Cleveland; *Hamilton, O.*, A. S. Lawrie; *Cincinnati*, Public Library; *Philadelphia*, H. W. Alexander, E. Maris; *Richmond, Va.*, R. A. Brock; *San Francisco*, J. H. Applegate, Jr.

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NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.  
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY  
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Subscription, \$1.50 *Canadian currency*, per annum, in advance, payable  
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A M E R I C A N  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*Q U A R T E R L Y.*

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VOL. X.

JULY, 1875 — JULY, 1876.



*COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.*

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.  
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.  
JEREMIAH COLBURN.

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BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.  
M DCCC LXXVI.



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July 6

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VOL. X.—No. 1.]

[WHOLE No. 69.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

JULY, 1875.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.  
*QUARTERLY.*

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.  
SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.  
JEREMIAH COLBURN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

A. WILLIAMS & CO.  
283 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EDWARD COGAN,  
408 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

H. HOFFMANN,  
33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 462 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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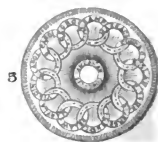
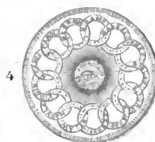
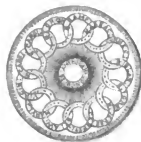
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# THE "FUGIOS."



## MASSACHUSETTS PINE TREE COPPER AND HALF PENNY.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, JULY, 1875.

No. 1.

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## THE FIRST COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following article is compiled from Mr. S. S. Crosby's valuable work entitled "The Early Coins of America," and we are under renewed obligations to that gentleman for the use of the cuts illustrating it. In this time of Centennials, we think it will be of special interest to the readers of the *Journal of Numismatics*.—[Eds.]

THE "Fugios" were the earliest coins issued by the authority of the United States. The records relating to them are very meagre, and the papers therein referred to cannot now be found. The entries in the Journal of Congress contain all the information that Mr. Crosby could procure regarding the proceedings of the authorities in relation to this coinage:—

April 21, 1787, a Committee to whom was referred a report of the Board of Treasury on certain proposals for coining copper reported that the board "be authorized to contract for three hundred tons of copper coin of the federal standard, agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis, provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for be not less than fifteen per cent. That it be coined at the expense of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States." \* \* \* \* \*

Provision was also made that any profit which the Government might derive from this coinage, should be applied towards the reduction of its debt.

July 6, 1787, it was "*Resolved*, That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz.: thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words 'United States,' round it; and in the centre the words 'We are one;' on the other side of the same piece the following device, viz.: a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio,' and on the other the year in figures '1787' below the dial, the words 'Mind your Business.'"

September 30, 1788, a Committee having been appointed to inquire into the department of finance, reported as follows:—

"There are two contracts made by the Board of Treasury with James Jarvis, the one for coining three hundred tons of copper of the federal standard, to be loaned to the United States, together with an additional quantity of

forty-five tons, which he was to pay as a premium to the United States for the privilege of coining; no part of the contract hath been fulfilled. \* \* \* It does not appear to your Committee that the Board were authorized to contract for the privilege of coining forty-five tons as a premium, exclusive of the three hundred mentioned in the Act of Congress.

"The other contract with said Jarvis is for the sale of a quantity of copper, amounting, as per account, to 71,174 pounds; this the said Jarvis has received at the stipulated price of eleven pence farthing, sterling, per pound, which he contracted to pay in copper coin, of the federal standard, on or before the last day of August, 1788, now past; of which but a small part has been received."

We are left in ignorance as to the quantity of coin struck, and the date and manner of settlement with the contractor. If we may judge from the number of dies, and the plentiful supply of specimens still found, a large quantity must have been issued, and it may be that the whole of the contracts were fulfilled. The design of the coins is as ordered July 6, 1787.

#### OBVERSE.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked regularly, forming an endless chain.

Legend,—UNITED • STATES • on a small circular label around the centre.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

#### REVERSE.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Legend,—• FUGIO. • • 1787 •

In exergue,—MIND YOUR BUSINESS

Borders,—Milled. Edge,—Plain.

Size,—17½ to 18. Weight,—126 to 178 grains. [See Figures 1 and 2.]

We find impressions from no less than twenty-seven obverse, and twenty-four reverse dies, which differ, in most instances, very slightly. The most prominent points of variation in the obverses are to be found in the order of the words UNITED STATES, which are often transposed to STATES UNITED. In one die, from which we know of but three impressions, UNITED is above, and STATES below, and in another these words are separated by two stars of eight. The words WE ARE ONE also vary considerably in position, and in the spacing of the letters. The variations of the reverses are in the different punctuations of the legend, in the punctuation of the motto, MIND YOUR BUSINESS, (which on some specimens has five diamond-shaped dashes, on others, four, and on others, none, while one die has two light dashes, and a point;) and in the sun's rays, which in some dies are very heavy, and are known as "club rays." Figure 1 shows the rings struck through from the obverse: this is often seen, and on some, the impression of the reverse is visible on the obverse.

There are, besides the regular issue of these coins, other pieces of the same general character, supposed to be patterns, which will next be described.

#### OBVERSE, NO. 1.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked alternately, a mullet within each.

Legend,—UNITED • STATES • The label bearing this legend is on a large, open star, of thirteen triangular points.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

#### OBVERSE, NO. 2.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked regularly, each bearing the name of a State.

Legend,—AMERICAN • CONGRESS • on a small circular label.

Centre,—An eye.

A glory fills the space between the legend and the thirteen rings. [Fig. 3.]

OBVERSE NO. 3.

This is apparently the same die with the last, but without the eye in the centre. We can learn of but two impressions of each of these obverses: those of 1 and 2, one each in silver and copper, are owned by Mr. Bushnell, those of 3, both in copper, by Mr. Appleton, and Mr. Brevoort. [See Figure 4.]

OBVERSE, NO. 4.

We are informed by Mr. Bushnell that a variety exists with reverse A, as described below, but differing in the obverse, the rays of the glory extending into the thirteen rings: this obverse is represented by Figure 5.

Obverses 1, 2, 3, and 4, are found with reverse A.

OBVERSE NO. 5.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked alternately, a mullet within each: within the chain of rings, a large star of thirteen points, with an open centre.

OBVERSE NO. 6.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked regularly, each bearing the name of a State.

Legend,—AMERICAN • CONGRESS • on a small circular label.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

A glory fills the space between the legend and the thirteen rings.

REVERSE A.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Field,—Plain.

REVERSE B.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Legend,—• FUGIO. • 1787 •

In exergue,—MIND-YOUR-BUSINESS

We have seen reverse B, combined with obverse No. 1, only in the cabinet of Mr. Bushnell, who has a specimen in silver, and one in brass: with obverse No. 5, only in silver, in the cabinet of Mr. Brevoort.

REVERSE C.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Legend,—FUGIO. 1787 •

In exergue,—MIND-YOUR-BUSINESS

Reverse C is found with obverse No. 6 upon three specimens in copper, two of which are owned by Mr. Brevoort, the other by Mr. Bushnell: it is also found, both with the UNITED • STATES •, and STATES • UNITED • obverses, upon coins taken from circulation. All these pieces are of the usual size.

Upon the coins found in circulation, with perhaps one exception, the rings on the obverse are laid as seen in the illustrations, which is the order we have termed "regular;" in those described as linked "alternately," every alternate ring overlaps those on each side of it. The re-strikes frequently seen, are of the latter style, and are from dies found in a store at New Haven, Connecticut, formerly occupied by Messrs. Broome and Platt.

These coins have been known by various names, as "Franklin," "Sun Dial," "Ring," and "Mind your business" cents, and others. Mr. Bushnell

says:—"This coin is known as the Franklin Cent, but should properly be called the Rittenhouse Cent, if named after any individual." \* \* \* It was first coined in the city of New York. A number of sets of dies were made, and the piece was subsequently coined not merely in New York, but also in New Haven, Connecticut, in Rupert, Vermont, and other places. The dies were made by Abel Buel, of New Haven, and the coins were struck by means of a drop press."

There are pieces (probably patterns,) of similar character to these coins, usually called Continental Currency, of which Mr. Crosby gives the following description:—

#### OBVERSE.

Device.—Thirteen rings interlinked, each bearing the name of a State.

Legend,—AMERICA<sup>n</sup> CONGRESS · on a small label around the centre.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

A glory fills the space between the legend and the thirteen rings.

#### REVERSE.

Device.—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from the upper left.

In exergue,—MIND YOUR BUSINESS

Near the sun, in the same circle, the word FUGIO

Legend,—CONTINENTAL CURRENCY 1776 around the whole.

Borders,—Beaded. Edge,—Ornamented with leaf-work. Size,—25.

Weight,—Silver, 378 grains. Tin, 258 grains. Brass, 224 grains.

Impressions from these dies are usually found in tin. Mr. Parmelee has one struck in silver: it bears evidence of considerable wear from circulation. Mr. Brevoort has one struck in brass, (size 23,) reverse as just described, but the rings upon the obverse are beaded, instead of plain. Mr. Appleton has another, in brass, from the same dies, with the beads partly cut into lines; both these have a comma under the " This die was afterwards further altered, into the more common style described above. Another reverse similar to the above, has the legend CONTINENTAL CURRENCY Its obverse is the same with that of the preceding.

The third obverse has the legend AMERICAN CONGRESS. In this, "N. HAMP'S" precedes "MASSACHS" in the rings, thus differing from the other dies. Its reverse has the sun more nearly above the dial, and E G FECIT (E G probably the initials of the die cutter,) in the inner circle, above the date. These pieces are not of extreme rarity, neither are they very common: the one most difficult to obtain, excepting those in silver and brass, (only one specimen of each

<sup>1</sup> "In the year 1756, he (Rittenhouse,) made an eight-day clock, \* \* \* \* over the dial-plate of which was engraved this mementory motto—*Tempus fugit*; and underneath, this blunt but too often necessary precept—*Go about your business*."

"On one description of the Continental Bills of Credit, issued by Congress during the American war, were represented a sun-dial and a meridian sun over it: above, the word 'Fugio;' and beneath, these words—'Mind your Business.' And on the reverse of a copper one cent piece, struck in the year 1787, in pursuance of a resolve of Congress of the 6th of July in that year, are impressed the same device and mottoes as those last mentioned; corresponding with those adopted by our Philosophers, when only twenty-four years of age. \* \* \* \*

"It may not be improper here to observe, that the various devices affixed to the Continental money, as it was called, were much admired for their appropriate significance; and that they were generally supposed to be the production of the late ingenious Judge Hopkinson, an intimate friend of Mr. Rittenhouse."—*Barlow's Memoirs of David Rittenhouse*, p. 467.

is known,) is that last described. In Watson's Chemical Essays, (Dublin, 1791,) we find this mention of these pieces :—

"The *Congress in America* had recourse to the same expedient ; [the coinage of tin.] they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight ; on one side of which was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge—*Continental Currency, 1776*—and within a ring a rising sun, with—*Fugio*—at the side of it, shining upon a dial, under which was—*Mind your business*. On the reverse were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen States ; on another circular ring, within these, was inscribed—*American Congress*—and in the central space—*We are one*. I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money, because like the leaden money which was struck at *Vienna*, when that city was besieged by the Turks in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this Continental currency : it was equal to 7440 ounces ; this exceeds the weight of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst ; I conjecture that the metal of the Continental currency consisted of 12 parts of tin and one of lead."

A description of two other patterns, the dies for which are supposed to have been engraved by Paul Revere, will complete this article. They are known as the Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper, and Halfpenny, both dated 1776.

#### MASSACHUSETTS PINE TREE COPPER.

##### OBVERSE.

Device,—A Pine Tree, its trunk dividing the characters I C L M

Legend,—MASSACHUSETTS STATE

##### REVERSE.

Device,—The goddess of liberty, seated upon a globe, facing left, supporting with her left hand the staff of liberty, and holding the cap extended in her right hand. At her feet sits a dog.

Legend,—LIBERTY AND VIRTUE

In exergue,—1776

Borders,—Milled. Edge,—Plain. Size,—20. Weight,—198 grains. [Fig. 7.]

This probably unique piece, now in the collection of Mr. William S. Appleton, was formerly owned by Mr. J. Colburn, of Boston, who obtained it about 1852, from Mr. Edward W. Hooper, then a school-boy collector of coins. Mr. Hooper purchased it from a grocer at the northerly part of the city, who found it many years before while excavating on his premises, in the vicinity of Hull, or Charter Street, for the purpose of making an addition to his dwelling. He had long preserved it as a curiosity.

We take this to be the first pattern for a Massachusetts Cent, and the characters upon the obverse to be abbreviations for "One Cent Lawful Money."

#### MASSACHUSETTS HALFPENNY.

##### OBVERSE.

Device,—Three heads combined, facing left, front, and right.

Legend,—STATE OF MASSA :  $\frac{1}{2}$  D

##### REVERSE.

Device,—The goddess of liberty, facing right, resting against a globe. Her right hand supports the staff of liberty, in her left she holds the cap, and at her feet sits a dog.

Legend,—GODDESS LIBERTY

In exergue,—1776

Borders and edge plain. Size,—15. Weight,—81 grains. [Figure 8.]

This piece which has been known as the "Janus Copper," we think may more properly be called the Massachusetts Halfpenny. It has three heads combined, instead of two as in a Janus head. This device resembles the Brahma of Hindoo mythology, which represents the past, the present, and the future. The only specimen known of this curious pattern is in the collection of Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, and was found with an engraved piece and some proof impressions from plates for Continental paper money engraved by Paul Revere; from this circumstance Mr. Stickney is inclined to the opinion that they were the work of that engraver. However this may be, the Pine Tree Cent, and this Halfpenny sufficiently resemble each other in their workmanship, to be considered the work of the same artist. They were probably private enterprises, as no mention of them is found upon any records.

---

### THE SWISS MEDAL OF AGASSIZ.

[See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX., p. 59.]

A DISTINGUISHED Swiss artist, F. Landry of Neuchatel, has lately finished a Medal of his former townsman, the late Professor Agassiz, which as a likeness is eminently successful, and as a work of art must take high rank among the works of modern Medal engravers. A specimen of it has been on exhibition at Messrs. Williams & Everett's, Boston, where the numerous friends of the late Professor will feel repaid by calling. It is hoped that a list of subscribers will be obtained sufficient to remunerate the artist in his undertaking.

The Medal is of high relief and larger size than usual; the only other one struck in recent years of the same dimensions being that of Calvin for the third centenary of his death in 1864. A few words on the mode of producing a Medal of this kind may prove interesting to the reader, as they were to the writer when communicated by the artist. In the present case the latter had to work from photographs and plaster casts; sittings by the living person are of course preferable when practicable. The first model or sketch is made of clay, of large size and cast in plaster. Then a careful copy of it is made in wax of the final size. Then the artist copies it laboriously in a piece of softened steel, by means of a variety of gravers, scrapers, and other tools. He works this in relief precisely as the Medal is to be. When this die is finished to his satisfaction, the steel is hardened and the relief imprinted on another disk of softened steel by a succession of blows, until every detail has been accurately reproduced. This second piece of steel is then case-hardened in its turn, and from it the Medals are struck.

This process is not as simple in the case of a Medal of large size of bronze as for gold or silver coin, for that metal is harder, and the relief much higher. In this case a large handpress in Geneva was used, such as were used in the mints before steam power was introduced. The screw is moved by long horizontal levers heavily weighted at the ends. The flat bronze plate or disk being placed under the die, the workmen push the levers rapidly, the momentum of the weights giving great power to the blow of the die. This is repeated five or six times, after which the metal becomes brittle and incapable of receiving delicate impressions. It is therefore taken out and heated with charcoal to anneal it. The impression is still very imperfect, and the operation of stamping

and annealing has to be repeated in a case like the Agassiz Medal as many as *sixty times* before the impression is considered perfect. After that a chemical wash is applied to give the requisite color to the surface.

Mr. Landry has in the opinion of connoisseurs been eminently successful in the technical part of his work, no less than in the likeness. The surface of the flesh, as distinguished from the texture of the clothing and the background, shows a delicacy which is rarely equalled. The dish-shaped field of the obverse is, we believe, an innovation, and a successful one, as in a proper light it gives a pleasing framework of light and shade. The reverse is a simple wreath of bays, of beautiful execution, enclosing an equally simple Latin motto, "*Viro ingenio, labore, scientia præstantissimo.*"

It may be added that Professor Agassiz's family have expressed great satisfaction with this Medal, and have caused a bronze cast of the original large-size model to be made and presented to the parish of Motiers in Switzerland, together with a valuable collection of books for a village library, in acknowledgment of the tribute of the inhabitants in placing a commemorative tablet on the parsonage in which Agassiz was born.—*Boston Transcript.*

©

## ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*By William Sumner Appleton.*  
[Continued from Vol. IX, page 89.]

### 1823.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1822. 16.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1822. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1822. Die altered  
from 1822. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1822. 12  
Cent. Similar to 1822. 18.

### 1824.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1823. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1821. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1823. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1823. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1823. Die altered from  
1823. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1823. 18.

### 1825.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1824. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1824. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1824. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1824. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1824. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1824. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1811. 15.

### 1826.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1825. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1825. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1825. 21.  
Cent. Similar to 1825. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1825. 15.

### 1827.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1826. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1826. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1826. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1825. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1825. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1826. 18.

### 1828.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1827. 16.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1827. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1827. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1827. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1827. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1826.\* 15.

### 1829.

Half-eagle, two varieties.  
1. Similar to 1828. 16.  
2. Similar, but smaller. 15.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1827, but slightly  
smaller. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1828. 21.  
Dime. Similar to 1828. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar, but smaller; at base of  
rev. 5 c. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1828. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1828. 15.

### 1830.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1829. 15.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1829. 12.

\* One die has the error of twelve stars.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1829. 21.  
Dime. Similar to 1829. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar to 1829. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1829. 18.

1831.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1830. 15.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1830. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1830. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1828, but smaller;  
E PLURIBUS UNUM on rev. is omitted.

15.

Dime. Similar to 1830. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar to 1830. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1830. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1829. 15.

1832.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1831. 15.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1831. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1831. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1831. 15.  
Dime. Similar to 1831. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar to 1831. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1831. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1831. 15.

1833.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1832. 15.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1832. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1832. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1832. 15.  
Dime. Similar to 1832. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar to 1832. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1832. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1832. 15.

1834.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1833. 15.
2. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon round the forehead inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1834.

Rev. Similar to 1, omitting E PLURIBUS UNUM. 14.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1833. 12.
  2. Similar to second half-eagle, with the proper differences. 11.
- Half-dollar. Similar to 1833. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1833. 15.  
Dime. Similar to 1833. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar to 1833. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1833. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1833. 15.

1835.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1834. 14.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1834. 11.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1834. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1834. 15.  
Dime. Similar to 1834. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar to 1834. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1834. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1834. 15.

1836.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1835. 14.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1835. 11.  
Gold dollar; pattern. Obv. A cap, inscribed on the band LIBERTY, surrounded by rays.  
Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in a palm branch bent to a wreath  $\frac{1}{D}$ ; below 1836. 9.

Silver dollar; patterns, two varieties.

1. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, holding with left hand a pole and cap, and supporting with right the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; on the ground under her feet C. GOBRECHT. F.; below 1836.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; ONE DOLLAR; an eagle flying to left; in the field twenty-six stars. 24.

2. Similar, but C. GOBRECHT. F. is between the ground and date. 24.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1835. 21.
2. Obv. Similar, but smaller.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 50 CENTS; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1835. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1835. 12.

Half-dime. Similar to 1835. 10.

Two-cents; pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 1836; an eagle with wings displayed standing on clouds.

Rev. TWO CENTS within a wreath of olive. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1835. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1835. 15.

1837.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1836. 14.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1836. 11.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1836. 19.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1836. 15.  
Dime, two types.

1. Similar to 1836. 12.
2. Obv. Similar to dollar of 1836, without C. GOBRECHT. F.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive ONE DIME. 11.

Half-dime, two types.

1. Similar to 1836. 10.
2. Similar to second dime, with HALF for ONE. 10.



Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1836. 18.
2. Similar, but the hair is tied by a string of beads instead of a cord. 18.

1838.

Eagle. Obv. Head to left, hair tied behind by a string of beads, around the forehead a plain coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1838.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; at base TEN D.; an eagle with wings displayed upwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1837. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1837. 11.

Dollar; pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, holding with left hand a pole and cap, and supporting with right the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon, inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1838.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; ONE DOLLAR; an eagle flying to left. 24.

Half-dollar, two types.

First type, three varieties.

1. Obv. Similar to 1837.\*

Rev. Similar to 1837, with HALF DOL. instead of 50 CENTS. 19.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair loosely held by a ribbon, inscribed LIBERTY, on forehead a diadem; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1838.†

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, no shield, in claws olive-branch and four arrows. 19.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle flying to left. 19.

Second type, three varieties.

4. Pattern. Obv. Similar to dollar, but smaller.‡

Rev. As 2. 19.

5. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3. 19.

6. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOL.; an eagle rising with wings expanded, in claws olive-branch and six arrows. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two types.

1. Similar to 1837. 15.

2. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 1837, with QUAR. DOL. instead of 25 c. 15.

Dime. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1837. 11.

Half-dime. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1837. 10.

Cent. Similar to 2 of 1837. 18.

1839.

Eagle. Similar to 1838. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar, with the proper differences of value. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1838. 11.

Dollar; pattern. Similar to 1838. 24.

Half-dollar, two types.

First type, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1838. 19.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to right, hair tied behind by a cord, around the forehead a plain coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1839.

Rev. Similar to 1. 19.

Second type. 3. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 1. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1838. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1838. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1838. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1838. 18.

1840.

Eagle. Similar to 1839. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1839. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar, with the proper differences of value. 11.

Dollar. Obv. Similar to 1839.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; ONE DOL.; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, on breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 3 of 1839. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1839. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1839. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1839. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1839. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, with the proper differences of value. 14.

1841.

Eagle. Similar to 1840. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1840. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1840. 11.

Dollar. Similar to 1840. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1840. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1840. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1840. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1840. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1840. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1840. 14.

1842.

Eagle. Similar to 1841. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1841. 14.

\* This obverse, muled with reverse of 2, is in the Mint.

† This obverse, muled with reverse of 1, is in the Mint.

‡ This obverse, muled with reverse of 1, is in the Mint, and also exists, muled with reverse of 1837.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1841. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1841. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1841. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1841. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1841. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1841. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1841. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1841. 14.

## 1843.

Eagle. Similar to 1842. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1842. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1842. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1842. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1842. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1842. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1842. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1842. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1842. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1842. 14.

## 1844.

Eagle. Similar to 1843. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1843. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1843. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1843. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1843. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1843. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1843. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1843. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1843. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1843. 14.

## 1845.

Eagle. Similar to 1844. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1844. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1844. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1844. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1844. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1844. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1844. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1844. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1844. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1844. 14.

## 1846.

Eagle. Similar to 1845. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1845. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1845. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1845. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1845. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1845. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1845. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1845. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1845. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1845. 14.

## 1847.

Eagle. Similar to 1846. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1846. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1846. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1846. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1846. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1846. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1846. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1846. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1846. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1846. 14.

## 1848.

Eagle. Similar to 1847. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1847. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1847. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1847. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1847. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1847. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1847. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1847. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1847. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1847. 14.

## 1849.

Double-eagle; pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair tied behind, around the forehead a decorated coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1849.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TWENTY D.; an eagle displayed, his body covered by the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows, in beak an elaborate scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; above the head is a circle of thirteen stars, and a curved line of rays extends from wing to wing. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1848. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1848. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1848. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Obv. Similar to double-eagle, without the date.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in an imperfect wreath of two olive branches tied by a bow 1 DOLLAR 1849. 8.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1848. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1848. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1848. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1848. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1848. 10.  
 Three cents; patterns, two varieties.

1. Obv. As half-dime.

Rev. III. 10.

2. Same obv.

Rev. 3. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1848. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1848. 14.

## 1850.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1849. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1849. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1849. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1849. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1849. 8.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1849. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1849. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1849. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1849. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1849. 10.  
 Three cents, pattern. Obv. A Liberty-cap, nearly surrounded by rays, and inscribed on the turned-up edge LIBERTY; below 1850.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in a palm-branch bent to a wreath III. 9.

Cent, two types.

First type. 1. Similar to 1849. 18.

Second type, patterns, two varieties.

2. Obv. CENT; 1850; at each side a flower.

Rev. U S A; ONE TENTH SILVER. 11.

3. Obv. CENT; ONE TENTH SILVER.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; a wreath of laurel. 11.

Both these pieces were struck solid, and also pierced at the centre.

Half-cent. Similar to 1849. 14.

1851.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1850. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1850. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1850. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1850. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1850. 8.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1850. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1850. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1850. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1850. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1850. 10.

Three cents. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; the shield of U. S. placed on a six-pointed star; below 1851.

Rev. III within a capital C; around are thirteen stars. 9.

Cent, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1850. 18.

2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to quarter-dollar, but slightly smaller.

Rev. 1 CENT within a wreath of oak. 13.

Half-cent. Similar to 1850. 14.

1852.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1851. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1851. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1851. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1851. 11.

Gold dollar, two types.

First type. 1. Similar to 1851. 8.

Second type, patterns, two varieties.

2. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 1852.

Rev. DOLLAR; a half-wreath of olive. 10.

3. Obv. U S A 1852.

Rev. As last. 10.

Both these pieces are pierced at the centre.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1851. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1851. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1851. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1851. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1851. 10.

Three cents. Similar to 1851. 9.

Cent. Similar to 1 of 1851. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1851. 14.

## A PERSIAN COLLECTOR—BRACTEÆ.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

I SEND the following Numismatic notes for your July number:

And first, as to a recent visit here from a coin-collector extraordinary, Mirza Mohammed Ali, of Schiraz, probably the first Persian who has been in our Philadelphia Mint. He is a man of about fifty years, with long, thin hair, fine, intelligent features, and olive complexion; polite and gentle in manners, and plainly dressed. He spoke German readily, to the gentleman who came with him; and also spoke French with ease, but English only a little. He told me he was acquainted with the Arabic and Turkish, and some other languages. He has been travelling for fifteen years, from one land to another. He carries with him a collection of rare coins, chiefly antique and mediæval, in a wooden case small enough for the pocket. There were Greek, and Cufic, including a fine Haroun; also, two leptas, which he said were found on the site of Solomon's temple.

Second, my friend Mickley has shown me a letter from his correspondent in Germany, Rev. J. Leitzmann, Lutheran pastor in Tunzenhausen, Saxony, a village so small that it has no place in our maps. Besides accumulating a large collection of ancient and *mittelalter* coins, he has a numismatic library of

*eleven hundred volumes.* He is well-known in Germany as a high authority in this line, and ought to be as well-known here. He is, perhaps, the only man who has gone fully into that curious specialty, the *braktea*,—silver coins of about the thirteenth century,—so thin that it is thought they were struck up with *wooden* dies. But, as the Royal Preacher said, “there is a time to build up, and a time to break down,” and at the ripe age of seventy-five, this learned and good man, with failing sight, thinks of parting with these peculiar treasures. For many years they must have afforded a valuable help and stimulus to historical research, and supplied him with a cheerful recreation. Still, most of us would hardly be willing to give house-room to so many books on one branch of science.

W. E. D.

*Philadelphia.*

### MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN COINS.

THE readers of the *Journal*, of whom many have thanked us for placing before them the translation of Appel's preface to his first volume in our April number, will gladly read that of the second and fourth volumes, published ten years later. For this we are indebted to another correspondent, (s. s.)

EDS.

TRANSLATION of Preface to the second volume of “Appel's Repertorium Zur Munzkunde des Mittelalters und der neuern Zeit.”

S. S.

While I commit my second volume of the Catalogue of my collection of small coins and medals to the learned lovers of coins, I cannot forbear saying a few words upon a sentence in the *Conversationsblatt* of the year 1821. It is this :—‘When will our antiquarian authors cease troubling themselves with fruitless discoveries of inanimate stones and worn out medals, and devote themselves, instead, to truly useful employments?’

The honorable author of this essay seems not to have a clear idea of the truly useful, else he would hardly have made such an observation. It has long been proved that coins and medals are the strongest vouchers of history ; that through them many a historical fact is impressed with the stamp of truth, and it is truly to be regretted that the importance of Numismatics was understood too late, and thus many old German coins have been lost, a few of which, found afterwards, had become nearly illegible under the tooth of time, and therefore difficult to decipher.

I was therefore in truth curious to learn what the author of the quotation meant by truly useful employments, and whether the now prevailing attempts at wit supply more really useful things than the tedious study of antiquity, which certainly is not fit for every one, and least of all for our numerous ever ready ‘bookmakers,’ who are accustomed to launch an Opusculum at least every month. For persons of that kind I do not write, and beg my readers' pardon if I have somewhat wearied them with the subject. The intention which I had in publishing the first volume of this work remains the same in the second and other remaining portions, namely, to show those interested in coins, whose number has increased so much in our times, what I have gathered during thirty years of untold labor and much expense.

I continue to observe the alphabetical order and to give it preference over the geographical, since the former is best calculated for seeking and quickly finding coins. I flatter myself that this Catalogue will furnish a not

inconsiderable contribution to the knowledge of the coins of the middle ages and modern times, as here may be found a great number of coins for which one might search in vain in all the books of coins thus far published, and may prove important material to the numismatist who hereafter may have knowledge and leisure to publish a systematic work on modern numismatics, of which there is certainly a great want felt by those interested in this species of coins.

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Preface to the Fourth Volume, First Part, "Coins of Republics, Cities, Districts," &c. &c. :—

Among the remarkable manifestations in which our time is so rich, is that interest in collecting coins, which is so widely extended in the educated classes, especially those which relate directly to our present social condition. It would be difficult to find a considerable city in the civilized countries of Europe, where no collections, or at least, friends of the science, are not found. Is it not worth while to discover the cause and detect the reason of the origin and growth of this tendency? According to my judgment it may be explained in a measure, as follows :—

In the first place, the critical spirit of our times, in history as well as all that is worth knowing, has reached a high standard. Several distinguished writers in this branch, have left the beaten track of perpetual imitation, to deal with truth. They investigate anew from existing sources, each historical event and each important epoch with which their pens are engaged. No careful investigation of former manners, customs, peculiarities of language, is too difficult, no review of the records of the time is too wearisome for them, if they can only elucidate their subject in a satisfactory manner. In the course of this unwearied investigation, they naturally came upon the coins of the different periods, which answered as still existing evidences with which they might enhance the coloring of their pictures and sometimes confirm their opinions. Among others, our worthy Raumer, in his history of the Hohenstaufens, has known how to use them ingeniously, and such a man is sufficient of himself alone, to inspire new activity with regard to numismatics.

Secondly. Many men of education and acknowledged learning, have, for the last fifteen years especially, devoted their fixed attention and diligent inquiry to this special branch of coins alone, and by this means, at first a few and soon more, were attracted to like studies.

Thirdly. Medals were made during the last ten years of the past and the first ten years of the present century, principally in France, which in respect to varied device, correct taste, and careful execution, approach, in some measure, those of the Trajan epoch and that of the Antonines. The true and the beautiful never loses its purpose among the educated classes. These pieces were eagerly sought after and placed in order, according to date, and thus the desire arose to obtain those of older date, partly to show their similarity and partly to judge of the progress of art. Nevertheless, the latter, in spite of their defects, always show a certain superiority to those of previous times, and thus one is drawn by degrees to the coins of the dark middle ages, and when he at length arrives at the dawn of modern numismatics, an especially alluring view opens to the friend of history.

Fourthly. The coins of the middle ages more especially, offer to the

thorough investigator a result which will be its own reward, since, even with the best knowledge of Latin, they are more difficult to interpret than later coins. This is partly owing to their confused and partly to their improperly omitted letters; also, to the disfigurement of the words, from the ignorance of the engraver, from the omission of vowels, from incorrect spelling, and from the use of initial letters alone. Sometimes time has obliterated half the legend, or names appear of which history makes not the least mention. All these together put the desire for knowledge to a hard test, and it is found necessary to consult books which have perhaps lain for centuries in the dust of large libraries, but thus one often falls upon the names of persons and facts, the existence of which the living world has scarcely imagined. Does this seem a small gain from an irregular silver coin? Can one be accused of dealing with trifles, who, like our learned Mader, wrote concerning the coins of the middle ages, and stimulated the desire for their investigation?

Would that some of the just mentioned motives, or others which have been hinted at in the first volume of this work, might occasion an increase of this taste. It gains each year in strength, and even degenerates into a passion with youth of ardent imagination, which never adds to the true advantage of science. It is to be regretted that thus a large field is afforded to the avaricious and to competitors. And the origin of another evil can also be ascribed to this,—I mean the counterfeiting which has become so common of late. How vexatious it is to see the nets of fraud spread on every side, and in every innocently beautiful flower to find the worms which destroy its beauty. Thus one is deeply inspired with the wish that all the contrivances of insatiable avarice were made known, in order that history and chronology, to which the knowledge of coins is especially valuable, may not suffer thereby. This appears in this fourth volume, which treats of the coins of cities, in detail.

It cannot be denied that the commemorative coins of cities have not the same charm as others. They usually have stiff outlines, faulty designs, repetitions of well-known sayings, doubtful chronography and unimportant words occupying much space. They relate to persons and events of little importance, and these unmistakable faults are the cause of this branch of modern numismatics being so little esteemed by lovers of coins. However, a very different view is afforded, if they are regarded, not for their artistic merit, but for their historical value, as independent towns have their annals as well as great kingdoms. The causes of their origin, their commerce, their prosperity, and finally of their impoverishment, are all corroborated on such coins. When coins, hidden in the dust of cities which have passed away many years ago, as those of Sybaris, Thurium, Terina, and others, are highly prized, why should those of cities whose glory we have seen depart almost under our own eyes, be less worthy of our notice? Not less interesting are the coins of those cities where a discovery has been made which has had a direct influence in enlarging our knowledge and occasioned changes of which no trace was found in ancient times, or of those which were the birthplace of celebrated men. Who sees a coin of old and once justly proud Genoa, without thinking of Columbus? So also with the periods which make a city especially remarkable. Those medals of our day, issued at or having a reference to Frejus or Pilnitz, are connected with a course of thought which must interest every one to whom the fate of mankind is no empty speculation.

How important, finally, are the coins called out by distress. These pieces, of little real value, are made in great haste, yet afford, as it were, convincing proofs of tried bravery, rare disinterestedness, hardy intrepidity and restless activity. They acquaint us with the noble warrior, who not only understood high duties himself but knew how to inspire others with true magnanimity. It is therefore as a second nature, to the numismatist, when he meets with one of these *siege pieces*, to learn all he can of the commander whose iron energy was either aroused with brilliant success, or only broken by terrible calamity. These coins have, indeed, a very rude stamp and only a nominal value, the date is often wanting and perhaps only the name in initials, but how many objects there are which in themselves have no æsthetical worth, which, nevertheless, are regarded with respect because they lead to many ideas and discoveries. How is good taste profited by regarding an Egyptian antique? How frightful appears the cat's head upon a colossal female figure, and the thousand caricatures; but their important significations invest them with value, and the world is grateful to those who devote their lives to these investigations. The human mind requires certain definite data, as these are the steps already mentioned which lead our thoughts to invisible things. Coins likewise perform this office—to certify dates and epochs; without which verification, history (as the late Adam Muller justly remarks) is merely a narrative which gains no firm footing in the memory. \* \* \* It is also necessary to collect these coins of cities, because without them important gaps must result in the series of the first elected rulers of the fairest lands in Europe. This difficulty seems to have been already much felt by the Italian writers who treat of the coins of the middle ages.

Since, then, the coins of cities have assumed such an important place in modern Numismatics, no student will probably overlook the merit of the author who, with uninterrupted toil and at great expense, has endeavored to collect this kind of coin, no less than those mentioned in the preceding volumes, and with great diligence has accurately explained them, and after a labor of many years has offered to the learned world the result of his efforts, accompanied by many engravings of the rarest and hitherto unknown coins. His copious "Repertorium," contained in four volumes of seven divisions, will obtain the thanks of the scholar, as he here finds collected what is scattered over many volumes, often difficult to be obtained; and he will also find new and unknown coins on almost every page. If hereafter, in the course of years, a genius shall appear on the arena of life, who will introduce order and systematic arrangement into this chaos,—such a work as that for which all civilized nations justly admire and respect our immortal Eckhel,—then will the man who undertakes this herculean task acknowledge that in Joseph Appell's works he found the richest sources and the best initiation.

Vienna, April 7, 1829.

DR. JOS. SALES FRANK.

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THE fact that our small nickel and copper coinage is very scarce in California, was recently explained by a statement that large quantities of three and five-cent pieces are annually melted down for the purpose of manufacturing trunk nails.

THE Paris Mint has just coined ten thousand francs' worth of centimes, which were immediately put in circulation. That is perhaps the smallest coin in value used, being less than the tenth part of a penny.

IN the Royal Mint at London, great care is taken of the "sweepings" of the various rooms and offices. Last year the amount of gold rescued from these sweepings realized more than \$11,476.

## INDIAN WAR MEDAL OF NEW JERSEY.

THE following is found in the *Boston News Letter* for September 28, 1758:

"In an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, passed the 12th of last Month at Burlington, we find the following remarkable Paragraph, which we think can't be disagreeable to our Readers to insert here, as it must please every true Lover of his Country.

§ XXI. AND Whereas it's not only strictly just, but highly prudent, to reward and encourage such Acts of Martial Bravery, as have a Tendency to distress the Enemy and defend ourselves; And whereas it is credibly reported, that one John Van Tile, a Serjeant in The Pay of this Colony, with a Party of nine more under his Command, have lately exerted themselves against the common Enemy upon the Frontiers of this Colony, in a signal Manner; and that a Lad aged about 17 Years, surnamed Titfort, when pursued by the Enemy, shot one of them, and secured his Retreat from the imminent Danger with which he was threatned, losing his Gun: Therefore, as a just Reward to the above Persons, and to excite others to imitate their heroic Example, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That \* \* \* (the Paymaster) shall also procure for, and present the said John Van Tile, and the said Lad, surnamed Titfort, with a Silver Medal each, of the Size of a Dollar, whereon shall be inscribed the Bust or Figure of an Indian prostrate at the Feet of the said Van Tile and Lad aforesaid, importing their Victory over them, and to commemorate their Bravery, and their Country's Gratitude on the Occasion. Which Medals the said Van Tile and Lad aforesaid, shall or may wear in View, at all such publick Occasions which they may happen to attend, to excite an Emulation, and kindle a martial Fire in the Breast of the Spectators, so truly essential in this Time of general War.

## THE MUNZ CABINET.

THE history of the fortunes of the Munz Cabinet of Berlin, given in the preface to a new and admirable catalogue of coins and medals prepared by Dr. Friedlander, under the auspices of the Royal Museum, is a singularly exact reflection of the history of Prussia herself. Dr. Friedlander informs us that the coin cabinet of Berlin is the oldest part of the museum, dating at all events from the reign of the great Elector, George William, in the middle of the seventeenth century. Twice since it has been enriched by the addition of other State Cabinets, that of the Elector Palatine in 1685, and that of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach in 1791. Thrice has it been carried away from Berlin for safety. In 1745 it was hastily sent to Stettin, in 1757 to Magdeburg, when Berlin was threatened by the enemies of the great Frederick. After Jena, its peril, as might have been expected, was greater still. Henry and Sestini were at the time its guardians, and they received imperative orders to pack it up at once, and remove it to a place of safety. Henry was not a man to loiter; he summoned all the members of his own family and that of Buttmann; and so vigorously did the work proceed that in two days they were safely wrapped up, each in a separate piece of paper, ten thousand of the most valuable coins, and five thousand gems. With these Henry made his



escape to Stettin; and he was no sooner gone than the soldiers of Napoleon entered Berlin, and carried off to Paris, according to their detestable custom, all that had been left behind. But peace has its perils as well as war. Long previously Frederick William the First had selected a large number of modern gold coins, and sent them to the melting pot, and some of his attendants had committed systematic robbery from the cabinet, for which, being detected, they paid the penalty of a death accompanied by every possible ignominy. Frederick William seems to have considered that their offence lay not so much in theft as in the breach of personal loyalty toward himself, and the people of Berlin seem to have acquiesced in this view of the matter. But since Jena custodians have become more cautious, and Berlin has learned how to keep the enemy at a distance; its museums have flourished in peace, making acquisitions, especially since 1870, faster than any others in Europe. There are now at Berlin more than sixty thousand Greek and Roman coins, so that the collection approaches even the unrivalled ones of the Louvre and the British Museum, in quantity if not in quality.

The usual order for the arrangement of Greek coins is geographical. The best order, in the abstract, is clearly the chronological. But in the case of this exhibition of coins, everything is postponed to the convenience of the student of art. The Greek coins are divided into five large classes, those of Hellas and Asia Minor, of Macedon and Thrace, of Sicily and Magna Græcia, of Persia and the East, and finally, of coins struck under the Roman Emperors in Greece. In each class but the last, the art of coining is traced from its first rise, through the archaic and finest periods of art, fairly into the decline. Dr. Friedlander holds a very high opinion of the artistic merits of Greek coins. They are, he remarks, if not the most ambitious, yet the most genuine and trustworthy testimonials left us by Hellas. Our statues and bas-reliefs are too often the work of incompetent Roman copyists, but coins are at once abundant and satisfactory. Whatever a Greek did at all, he did well; nor did it occur to him that the use of coins superseded all necessity for beauty.—*London Athenæum*.

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### A NEW MONETARY UNIT.

A NOTE in Helps's "Biography of Thomas Brassey," suggests a new monetary unit. It is the 100-real piece of Spain. The writer of the note, who was one of Mr. Brassey's agents in the construction of Spanish railways, says that the 100-real piece with its present sub-divisions, would circulate in Spain, Cuba, and nearly all South America; that it would be worth just 250 pence, or 1000 farthings, in Great Britain, and so in the whole British Empire; that it would pass in Austria as 12½ silver florins; that it would just equal twenty-six francs in France, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy; and that it would circulate in the United States, in Mexico, in parts of South America, and in Portugal and China as five dollars. These figures are a little inaccurate, inasmuch as 1000 English farthings are worth about \$5.04 in American gold. At the same time the 100-real piece seems to be nearer the ideal unit than any other coin yet proposed. The suggestion of its adoption is worthy of consideration by persons interested in monetary reform.



### LOCAL CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

A NUMBER of "Centennial Medals" have been struck to commemorate historical events at the opening of the Revolution, in various localities. One of the first was that for the "Lexington Centennial," of which the above cut is a representation. The obverse represents the seal of the town of Lexington, which is, in fact, a condensed history of the town—the minute man of 1775 being the prominent figure in the shield, and the device encircling it being the memorable utterance of Samuel Adams, "What a glorious morning for America!" The die was cut by Mr. Henry Mitchell of Boston, and the medals were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. Prices in the different metals: gold, to order, \$30 *in coin*; silver, to order, \$3 *in coin*; bronze, \$1 in currency. Orders for these medals may be sent to the Rev. Edward G. Porter, Centennial Committee, Lexington, Mass.

The first impression of the medal struck at the Philadelphia Mint to commemorate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been received in Washington. In size and value it is equal to the half-dollar pieces. Its execution and finish are said to be creditable. On one side is a hornet's nest, which is typical of the announcement by the king's officers that Mecklenburg was a hornet's nest of rebels. On the same side is also a liberty cap, surrounded by the rays of the rising sun. Beneath are two clasped hands, which are typical of the united North and South at the close of the last war. On the reverse side, within a circle, are the inscriptions: "May 20, 1775 and May 20, 1875—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Two thousand silver medals have been ordered by the Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, and a large number of copper impressions.

### TWENTY-CENT SILVER PIECES.

THE design for the twenty-cent silver piece authorized by the last Congress has been decided upon, and the mint is now striking the coin. The obverse contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars, and beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse, the figure of an eagle, surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words "Twenty Cents." Size 14. The edge or periphery of the coin is perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five-cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge. The new coin is mainly intended for circulation in the Pacific coast States, where the need of such a coin has long been felt in making change.

## U. S. FIVE CENT PIECES OF 1866.

1. Obv. Shield, &c. ; close date. Rev. 5 in a circle of stars and rays. This is the regular coinage of the year.
2. Same obv. Rev. 5 in a circle of stars only, as adopted in 1867.
3. Same obv. Rev. 5 in a close wreath of olive.
4. Similar obv., with divided date. Rev. As 1.
5. Same obv. Rev. As 3.
6. Same obv. Rev. 5 in a very peculiar loose wreath of olive.
7. Obv. Head of Washington ; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Rev. 5 CENTS in a wreath of olive.
8. Obv. Head of Washington ; IN GOD WE TRUST. Rev. As 1.
9. Same obv. Rev. As 3.
10. Same obv. Rev. As 6.
11. Obv. Head of Washington ; GOD AND OUR COUNTRY. Rev. As 6.
12. Obv. of 1 muled with rev. of 7, reading, IN GOD WE TRUST, on both sides.

How near does this come to a complete list of these pieces? And how many more are there? From the number of obverses and reverses it is possible that there are more than twice this number, and what others were struck? The catalogue of the "Fewsmith Cabinet" has a long list of these pieces, but it is very incomprehensible without them before one. Any help in this matter will be gratefully received.

W. S. A.

## MEDAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Daniel Ravenel, we have been shown a medal of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina. This medal is exceedingly rare, and many members of the Society believed in the existence of such a medal only, but had never seen it. On its obverse around the medal are the words, "Agricultural Society of South Carolina," "Founded August 24, 1785," and in the centre a cotton plant and a sheaf of rice. On its reverse are the words "Charleston, awarded to" "James Dunlap for the best bull, 1843;" the name of the party, the article for which the award was made, and the year, are engraved. The obverse is in fine condition, but the reverse, we regret to say, has been much scratched over, apparently endeavoring to erase the name. We would mention the fact that Mr. Ravenel is much interested in collecting coins and medals, and his collection is quite an interesting one.—*News & Courier, Charleston, S. C.*

## FRENCH MEDAL, "SIEGE OF PARIS."

THE Director of the Paris Mint has just received from the engraver, M. Chaplain, the medal commemorative of the siege of Paris. On the face is represented the city besieged, personified by a female figure of tall stature, in a military overcoat, standing erect with a musket in her hands, and leaning against a fortification; a piece of cannon is lying at her feet, and in the distance may be seen, on the one side Mont Valerien, and on the other the principal public buildings of the capital. On the reverse, the artist has

reproduced the commemorative monument of Champigny, and around it has inscribed the dates of the five combats fought in the neighborhood of Paris—Chatillon, 19th September; L'Haye, 30th; Le Bourget, 28th and 29th October; Champigny, 2d December; and Buzenval, 19th January. Above are inscribed the words, "Siege de Paris, 1870-1871."

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 5.* A MONTHLY meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced the death of the Hon. Thomas H. Wynne of Richmond, Va., a corresponding member. Mr. Parmelee exhibited two fine cents of 1806, a pattern five-cent piece of 1865, another of 1871, and three dollars, 1870 in copper, and 1871 in copper and aluminium, each with obverse of commercial dollar, and reverse of the dollar from 1840; these last may be called spurious issues of the Mint. Mr. Crosby showed a collection of ten small Washington mourning medals, all differing either in design or metal. Mr. Child exhibited a selection from the coins and medals belonging to the estate of the late Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, now in the hands of Mr. Child for sale; among them were some rare and desirable pieces. The Secretary showed a battered pewter medal, with obverse of an eagle, and reverse with inscription JOHN QUINCY ADAMS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1828. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

*April 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, also letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of various medals issued by him, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The President communicated a donation from Mr. J. E. Bidwell of Middletown, Conn., of a German book on numismatics. He also exhibited two medals belonging to Mr. Henry S. Adams of the Society, viz. the large Washington mourning medal by Perkins, and a small oval medal on the same event, described as follows: Obv. GEN. GEO. WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA. F. 11. 1732; head of Washington in a wreath. Rev. G. A. ARM. '75. R. '83. P. U. S. A. '87. R. '96. G. A. R. U. S. '98.; 1799; a female representing America weeping and leaning on an urn, on the base of which is *G. W.* The latter medal was new to all the members who were present. Mr. Parmelee showed very fine cents of 1801, 1802, 1804, 1807, 1820, and a set of dollar, half, quarter, ten, five and three cents of 1870 in copper and aluminium, with a newly-designed head and the regular reverse; they may be classed with the pieces exhibited in March as spurious issues of the Mint. Mr. Crosby exhibited the very rare piece in poor condition, combining the CONFEDERATIO with U. S. LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA 1785. Mr. Creamer showed the rare half-eagle of 1815 in only moderately good condition. The Secretary read the following short paper on the events concerning the Florida piece of 1817, exhibited by Mr. Holland in February: "Gen. Sir Gregor McGregor, whose name is on the medal, was a Scotchman, born about 1780, who would in the middle ages have been called a Soldier of

Fortune, or in recent times a Filibuster. He had fought in Spain and Portugal, and received an Order from the King of Portugal. He afterwards served some time with the patriot armies of South America, partly under Bolivar, and then farther North. With about fourteen hundred men he landed 24th June, 1817, on Amelia island, off the N. E. coast of Florida, immediately south of St. Mary's River, the boundary from Georgia, then the limit of the United States. Fernandina, the principal city on the island, surrendered 30th June. In consequence of dissensions, McGregor abandoned the forces 5th September. His successor surrendered to U. S. troops 22d December. The President communicated to Congress a long series of papers concerning the affair, which was of diplomatic importance, in consequence of the invasion of Spanish soil by U. S. soldiers." The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*May 7.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also a letter from Mr. George W. Cram, accompanying a medal of Washington, which he thought to be by Perkins, but which is really by Davis of Birmingham, England, and another from Mr. D. Prosky, enclosing a rubbing of a coin of 5 centesimi of the Republic of San Marino. Mr. Holland exhibited an impression in silver of the large Centennial Medal, and the curious medal on the peace of 1783, with ins. FELICITAS BRITANNIA ET AMERICA; the only other impression known is in the collection of the Secretary. Mr. Creamer showed a fine cent of 1795, and a particularly perfect one of 1807, the die altered from 1806. Mr. Root exhibited a beautiful half-dollar of 1796 with fifteen stars, and fine cents of 1793 Ameri, 1793 wreath, 1794, 1795, 1819, and 1821. The Secretary showed a sheet containing rubbings from the originals of the ten half-dollars of 1838, being those mentioned in his inquiry in the Journal of Numismatics for April, and to be more fully described in the number for July; it was prepared by Mr. Robert C. Davis of Philadelphia. The Secretary also exhibited a morocco case of two bronze medals, which was found in the rooms of Napoleon III. in the Tuileries after the flight of the empress; one of them was designed as a prize-medal for the Exposition of 1867, and was particularly admired; it has the head of the emperor's son, with ins. NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS PRINCE IMPERIAL; the reverse represents imperial France distributing wreaths to the various nations of the world, with ins. EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE PARIS MDCCCLXVII. The meeting was a very interesting one, and much discussion took place, especially concerning American coins and the abuses of the United States Mint. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

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#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting of this Society was held May 6, 1875. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Eli K. Price. Commodore George Henry Preble, Commandant of the Navy Yard, a corresponding member of the Society, was introduced by Mr. Hart. A number of valuable donations were made to the library and cabinet. Mr. Duane exhibited a parchment lease, given in 1734 by Benjamin and Deborah Franklin to her mother, Mrs. Read, for a house on Market Street, for the term of ninety-nine years, or so long as she may live, at the annual rent of one peppercorn a year. Dr. Brinton read a communica-

tion from Dr. A. J. Comfort, of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Sully, Dacotah Territory, covering a very interesting contribution to the Society's collections, consisting of a specimen of the pictorial writing of the North American Indians, it being a history of the Sioux tribe from 1800 to 1873. This is a very important document, and a vote of thanks to the donor was passed unanimously, while the draft was ordered to be framed. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer of the Society, announced the death of the Baron Frederick de Waldeck, an honorary member of the Society, who died at Paris, April 30th, in his one hundred and tenth year, and stated that at a future meeting he would read a memoir of his very eventful life. The attention of the Society was called to a circular which had been issued in this city, whereupon it was resolved that—A circular emanating from a source purporting to be "The American Association of Numismatists," dated Philadelphia, January, 1875, offering coins for sale, has no connection whatever with the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

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### SALE OF COINS.

A miscellaneous collection of Medals and Coins were sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, May 7th, 1875. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces.

Massachusetts half cent, fine, \$3.00; 1856 dollar, proof, \$11.50; proof sets, 1859, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, \$4.00 to \$4.75 each; 1838, half dollar, "Gobrecht's Head of Liberty," \$7.50; 1856 nickel cent, proof, \$3.25; another, \$4.50; 1858, four pattern Indian head cents, \$8.50; 1859 half-dollars, Obv. Liberty seated, three pieces, in copper, \$18.00; 1864, quarter-dollar, pattern, \$12.50; 1865, dollar, half and quarter, "only ten sets," \$37.50; 1866, pattern 5 cent piece, head of Washington, \$2.75; another different rev. \$2.75; 1867, pattern 5 cents, \$1.00; Mary and Henry Darnley dollar, \$6.00; Set of new Siamese coins, six pieces, \$9.50; 1782, Peace medal, Fame seated on a cloud, &c. Rev. A pyramid, &c., size 29, \$13.00; another, size 22, \$4.25; Store card, E. R. Russell, \$16.00; another, Woodgate & Co., silver, \$25.00; 1794, dollar, \$66.50; 1872, pattern, "Commercial Dollar," "only six," \$125.00.

The Catalogue, by Edward Cogan, contained five hundred and seventeen lots.

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### BRACTÆ.

See page 11, of this number.

"Bractæ" (5th S. iii. 119.)—"Bractæ" are not "coins" at all, but thin circular plates of metal, made each with a little loop for suspension as personal ornaments, like "orders," "charms," "keepsakes," &c. They date from the fourth and fifth centuries to mediæval times, and bear runic inscriptions, and very fantastic devices, some being founded on coin-types. Some appear to have been given to children on cutting their first teeth, and bear such legends as "luck to my child," &c. See Stephen's *Runic Monuments*, p. xxxiv., and many representations of "bractæ" in the same great work.

*Hatfield Hall, Durham [England].*

*Notes and Queries*, No. 66, April, 1875, p. 275.

J. T. F.

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### AN ENGLISH TOKEN OF 1811.

DR. ROBERT MORRIS of La Grange, Kentucky, communicates to us a description of an English copper token of 1811, which he is of opinion is unique among American collectors. It is of the size of an exaggerated penny piece. Weight in grains 660. The obverse has the dull heavy face of George III. taken from a point of view singularly unprepossessing; the idiotic nose and forehead displayed so prominently as to be almost a caricature. The inscription is "One pound note for 120 tokens 1811." The reverse presents a broad two-story building of an archi-

ecture quite *bizarre*, the steeple in the centre being surmounted by a figure out of all proportion with the ears and general aspect of a *rabbit*. The inscription is, "Payable by Rushbury & Woolley, Bilston." The general workmanship of the coin is respectable. A circle of dots surrounds each side, and there is a moderately raised rim. Estimating the pound sterling at \$4.84 in 1811, the value of 120 of these tokens would average a trifle over four cents each. But the Bank of England had suspended specie payment at that time, and the value of specie (even of copper money) may have appreciated. Will the correspondents of the *Journal* tell us something of this piece?

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

THE enclosed rubbings are from two coins dug up near the site of the old fort in this place. They are valued as *souvenirs* of the "French and Indian" war. Some account of them is desired.  
*Fort Edward, N. Y.* S. W.

We give the following reply to the above from our correspondent R. S.—*Eds.*

Christian II., Elector of Saxony, born 1583, Elector 1591, died 1611, was under the guardianship of Frederick William of Altenburg until 1601.

Obverse. CHRISTIAN. II. D. G. SA : ROM : IMP : ARCHIMAR : ET ELEC. [followed by an imperial globe with cross as an emblem of imperial power,] all within two circular lines. Bust in armor, from the right hand side with sword in the right hand, and in the left an open helmet with plumes (?) Hair short and pointed beard. At the sides of the head 16—04. Beneath, the electoral arms. Reverse. JOHAN : GEORG : ET AVGVST. FR : ET DVC : S : S XX. In the centre, within a circle, two half length likenesses of youths, in armor, hair short, facing each other. Surrounded by shields with the arms of Saxony, Thuringia, &c., &c., &c.

Translation of legends,—Obv. Christian II. by the grace of God, Archmarshal and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. Rev. John George and Augustus brothers and Dukes of Saxony, \*\*\*  
*Appel's Repertorium, Vol. 2, p. 269.*

I have not had time to read up the History of Saxony to investigate why Christian II was under guardianship, and his brothers associated with him as Dukes of Saxony.

Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, born 1642, succeeded to the dukedom, 1670, died 1723. Obverse. COSMVS. III. D. G. MAG. DVX. ETRVR. VI. Bust from the right hand side with long hair in ringlets and the Tuscan crown. In armor. Below 1692. Reverse of this coin is doubtful. One coin is described as having two castles in the sea, surmounted by a flag, but has a different legend. Translation. Cosmo III. by the grace of God, Grand Duke of Tuscany. VI. probably signifies Sixth Duke of Tuscany. R. S.

*Appel's Repertorium, Vol. 4, p. 307.*

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

In Volume IX. of your *Journal*, page 21, mention is made of a small "Zwingle Medal." Having this one, I would also describe another in my collection, as follows. Obv. Head to right, legend, "Magister Huldricus Zwingli." Rev. in ten lines. "Luce | Evangelii | III. Saeculi | Pure | Conservata | Vota Publica | Christo | Decreta | Tig : Cal : Jan : | 1819. *Silver.* Size 24. This may interest some of your readers. C. P. N.

*Springfield, Mass., April 8, 1875.*

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

I HAVE in my collection a medal of the following description: can you or the readers of your *Journal* give me any information as to its origin? I have never seen a similar one, but learn that one of the same description appeared in one of Mr. Woodward's sales of 1863 or 1864, and was described as *one of the rarest medals in the catalogue*. White metal. \*

\* Bangs, Merwin & Co., April 25th, 29th, 30th, and May 1st, 1873, page 93, lot 172.—[*Eds.*

Obv. "National Jubilee." above which is an eagle with wings expanded, standing upon a shield, surrounded with implements of war and agriculture; above the eagle is an eye, from which issue rays; and above all are thirteen stars, occupying nearly one half of the outer circle. In exergue, a date which has been erased, leaving it imperfectly defined, but which would seem to be 1826. Rev. "Declaration of Independence: Signed July 4: 1776" around the outer edge; within in seven lines: "For the support of this we pledge to each other our lives our fortunes & our sacred honour" Bronze, gilded, and in very fine condition, but neatly pierced. Size 24  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

I obtained the above medal several years since of an old gentleman, in whose possession it had been an indefinite time, who found it among a lot of "odds and ends" of old coins and medals in New York. Any information upon its history will be thankfully received. F. M. F.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 20, 1875.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE beginning of a new volume is a favorable time to subscribe. We should be very much obliged to our friends if they would aid us in enlarging our subscription list. It is known to most if not all of our subscribers, that the *Journal of Numismatics* is not designed to be a money making affair, and *never has been*, the editors themselves paying the subscription price. From the nature of the case the demand for a magazine devoted to a specialty like ours must be small, and if any of our friends can assist us by sending the names of new subscribers we should appreciate the favor.

THE Eleventh and last number (a double number) of Mr. Crosby's "Early Coins of America," is finally completed. We shall take an early opportunity to notice this valuable contribution to American Numismatics.

THE Government is said to have recently purchased a large amount of silver bullion at very favorable rates, and the authorities at the United States Mint are sanguine in their belief that the approaching autumn will see a very general use of silver as a circulating medium, and a corresponding reduction in the volume of the filthy paper currency.

ABOUT 1856-7 Mr. A. F. Walcott of Salem, Mass., a young collector of coins, was presented with a bag of "bright cents" by a relative, Mr. William Pickman of that city. They had been laid away for very many years—quite forgotten—and when found were as bright as the day they were coined. Of the Mint series there were those of 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, a number of half-cents of 1797, 1798, and 1803, also a few Massachusetts *Indian* cents. Mr. Walcott exchanged them with various collectors and at the Mint, where they were looked upon with suspicion and inquiries made as to where they came from, &c., &c. We remember that several collectors looked upon them doubtfully, thinking that some expert had been making them. The prices paid for some of these pieces at the present time would astonish our friend if he were in this part of the world.

A DANGEROUS issue of counterfeit 5 cent nickels of 1874 and 5 has been largely distributed in New York city. The lettering in the motto, *In God we trust*, is very poorly executed.

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## CURRENCY.

COINS are the sinews of war.

A FULL purse never lacks friends.

PREFERRED creditors—Those who don't dun.

THE current coin of life is plain common sense.

How to make money go far—Give it to foreign missions.

COINS—"These irrefragable muniments of history."—*Savage*.

STEALING pennies from a dead man's eyes is the synonyme of utter meanness.

THE species most wanted to settle the country's financial matters—Gold and silver.

AN Arab's blessing—"An extra awning for your tent and an abundance of *Shekels*."

ONE curious thing about gold—The frequency with which it is *kneaded* for daily bread.

VERMONT does a large business on a small capital. P. S. The capital of Vermont is a "V."

GIVE a man a hobby, a favorite recreation however trivial, and it will do much to prevent him from lapsing into dissipation and vice.—*Carl Schurz*.



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## AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, — THE TENTH VOLUME

BEGINS JULY 1st, 1875.

Subscription, TWO DOLLARS per Volume, *in advance*.

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[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

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VOL. X.—No. 2.]

[WHOLE No. 70.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

OCTOBER, 1875.



BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*QUARTERLY.*

COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JEREMIAH COLBURN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

283 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

EDWARD COGAN,

408 STATE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

H. HOFFMANN,

33 QUAI VOLTAIRE, PARIS, FRANCE.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, 462 NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Communications to be addressed to Jeremiah Colburn, 18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.

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## AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

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BEGINS JULY 1ST, 1876.

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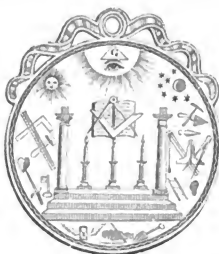
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# MASONIC MEDALS.

# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1876.

No. 4.

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## MASONIC MEDALS.

WE have received from Dr. Robert Morris, of La Grange, Kentucky, the loan of a number of wood-cuts of Masonic Medals, from which the illustration to this number has been printed. We propose to give brief descriptions of them, mostly compiled from his translations of "Numotheca Latomorum," a German work on Masonic Numismatics, published in eight parts by Ernest Zacharias, the preface to which is dated at Dresden, Sept. 13, 1840. These wood-cuts have been copied from the plates of that volume, and originally appeared in the American Freemason, in 1855, which is the authority for our descriptions.

I. Probably the oldest Masonic Medal extant, is that struck in commemoration of the foundation of a Lodge in Florence by Lord Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex, in the year 1733. He was 'the great grandson of Thomas Sackville, who in 1561 was Grand Master of the Masons acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of York.' The exact date of the Medal is not given, but its history is said to be well substantiated. Engravings are given in Kohler's "Münz-Belustigung," part 8, p. 129; in Bode's "Pocket Book," (1777, No. 1,) and a copy existed in the valuable collection of Masonic Medals in possession of the Lodge Minerva and that of the Three Palms in the East, at Leipsic. The obverse has a bust of Lord Sackville, with the inscription CAROLVS SACKVILLE MAGISTER, FL. The name of the maker, Lorenz Natter, below. The reverse (Figure 1) shows Harpocrates, the god of silence, leaning upon a broken column, and holding in his left hand a cornucopia. At his feet are the cubic stone, square, compasses, and various other Masonic emblems; above, the motto +AB·ORIGINE+ Struck in silver and lead.

II. A Medal, of which the obverse is represented by figure 2. The reverse has the following: "This Medal is presented by Union Lodge, Danbury, to William A. Babcock, son of their much esteemed Brother, Christopher A. Babcock, deceased, 1794." The gentleman to whom it was presented was the son of Dr. Babcock, a surgeon in the Continental Army, who was stationed at Danbury, Ct., in the Revolutionary war. When the British forces attacked that place, General Wooster was mortally wounded, and Dr. Babcock was with him, attending him. He died shortly after, in

Newport, R. I. He was initiated into Union Lodge of Danbury, under the mastership of General Wooster, and that Lodge on hearing of Dr. Babcock's death, voted that a Medal in honor of his memory, should be presented to his infant son, and this was prepared for that purpose.

III. Medal struck in honor of the seventieth birthday of Charles Augustus Boettiger, June 8, 1831, and presented him on the semi-centennial anniversary of his initiation, November 8, 1831. The obverse has a bust of Boettiger, with the motto, CAR. AVG. BOETTIGERVS, SENEX SEPTVAGESIMVS. DRESDÆ, D. VIII. MENS. IVNII. CID. ID. CCCXXX. The reverse, (Figure 3.) has the figure of a man seated on the fallen capital of a column, leaning upon his right arm, and studying the devices upon a square pillar in front. On the top of the pillar is the Sphinx. At his feet is an ancient lamp. These designs refer to that department of study — Egyptian Antiquities — to which he was chiefly devoted. Above is the legend, "ANTIQUA NOVIS COMPOSERE SOLLERS." In exergue, in Greek characters, AGATHEI TUCHEI.

IV. Four years later, another Medal was struck in honor of the memory of Boettiger, who died November 18, 1835. The obverse has his bust with inscription, C. A. BOETTIGER. NAT. VIII. IVNII, MDCLX. MORT. XVIII. NOV. MDCCCXXXV. The reverse, (Figure 4.) shows an owl, as the emblem of the goddess of wisdom, unrolling the scroll containing his biography, alluding we suppose to the Masonic roll used in the funeral ceremonies of the order; beside the scroll is a branch of laurel. Legend, DISCIPULIS GAUDENS ET PRISCÆ FONTIBVS ARTIS. This Medal was executed by the engraver at the Saxon Mint, Koenig.

V. Medal struck in 1744, in honor of the establishment in February of that year, of a Lodge at Brunswick, called "Jonathan of the Pillar," which was opened on the feast of St. John the Evangelist's Day, following, Von Kisseleben acting as Master. The obverse represents David and Jonathan embracing each other near the stone Ezel, (see 1st Samuel, chap. 20.) beside which are Masonic implements. Above is the motto, IDEM VELLE. IDEM NOLLE. In exergue, (not represented in the cut.) SOC. MURAR. FUND. BRUNS. D. 12 FEB. 5744. The reverse shows a beehive resting on a square pillar, surrounded by bees; on the right, in the distance a tree, on the left, in the foreground a broken trunk. Legend, above ODI PROFANVM VVLGVS ET ARCEO. In exergue, (omitted in the cut.) "SOC. MURAR. CONSTIT. BRUNS. D. 27 DEC. 5744."\*

VI. A Medal resembling that belonging to Mr. Ritchie, described in the October number of this volume, but smaller; the position of the square and compasses, the level, and scroll, the last inscribed with a sketch of the forty-seventh proposition, just as that on the Ritchie Medal was, lead us to suppose that they must have emanated from the same hand; the date 5755 is eight years earlier than that. The motto on the rim, (Figure 6.) is VIRTUTI. ET. SILENTIO. On the letter G will be noticed VERITAS EST INTUS. We know nothing further of this Medal.

VII. Medal struck to commemorate the election of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick to the office of General Grand Master, under the rite of "Strict Observance," at the time of the union of the German Lodges, July 16, 1782. (A sketch of his Masonic History may be seen p. 341, Vol. 2, American

\* If we are correct in supposing this to be the one mentioned on page 32 of this volume, in the extract from Norton's "Letter," it was struck in gold and silver.

Quarterly Review of Freemasonry.) The dies of this Medal are still in possession of the True and Perfect Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, at Brunswick. The obverse has a likeness of the Duke Ferdinand, with the inscription, FERDINAND DUX BRUNS. ET LUN. OMN. IN GERM. UNIT. LIB. MURAR. SUPR. MODERATOR. The reverse, (Figure 7.) has a couching lion, crowned with laurel; beneath his fore paws the square, level, compasses, and delta. Above, the all-seeing eye in a triangle of nine stars, from which issue rays. Legend, VIDI. VICI. QUIESCIO. In exergue, OB FELIC. REVNION. MVRAR. LIBEROR. GERMAN. in two lines.

VIII. A Medal struck in honor of the marriage of Duke August Frederick Charles Wilhelm with the Princess Louise Von Stolberg, which occurred June 5, 1780. It was issued by the Lodge *Charlotte zu den Drei Nelken*, which had received a Protectorate from the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. The obverse exhibits an altar with seven steps; on its front a monogram of the initials C and L; on the altar two burning hearts within the nuptial ring, and above, a crown. In exergue, D. M. M. D. 25, 466, corresponding in the chronology of the Lodge of Strict Observance to the date above given. (Figure 8.) The reverse shows under three carnations an inscription in German in twelve lines, translated thus:—"In commemoration of the most memorable day in Meiningen, and to attest the most reverential fidelity of the Lodge C. D. 3. N." Specimens in silver are found in some collections,—the Lodge Minerva and that of the Three Palm Trees at Leipsic, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mecklenburg, at Rostock, &c.

IX. A Lodge was founded in 1733 at Hamburg, by James Lyon, Earl of Strathmore, Grand Master of Modern Masons, but which did not commence work until Dec. 6, 1737. In 1741 it assumed the name *Absalom*. Dec. 6, 1837, it celebrated its centennial anniversary. The Senate of Hamburg forbade the members from attending the meetings, and in consequence this Medal was struck, the dies for which were made, it is said, by Haeslingh, the engraver. The obverse, (Figure 9.) shows the setting sun and the moon shining upon the earth from opposite directions, and above, the motto FACIES SUPREMI EADEM. The reverse shows the arms of the English Freemasons, upon a shield, behind which are the rays of the meridian sun, and a square, compasses, &c., are grouped about it. Norton says, the Essen Catalogue gives the date of this Medal as 1740. The "American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry" says it was struck December 3, 1837, in honor of the centennial anniversary, which we believe is the true date.\* Silver, size 27.

X. A Medal was struck by the Lodge *Karl zum Rautenkranz*, in honor of the birthday eve, (January 4, 1759,) of the Duchess Ernestine Auguste Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Weimar. On the obverse is a temple, the top surmounted with statues, and above, the motto HIC LABOR. On the reverse, the globe, square and compass, and other Masonic implements, and above, the sun at the meridian. (Figure 10.) In exergue, the date in honor of which the Medal was struck, ANNO 4052. D. 4. IANVAR. the chronology being that of the celebrated Lodge of Strict Observance.

XI. Obverse, A perfect ashlar resting upon a platform; (?) above it is suspended from a bow of ribbon, a pair of compasses extended. Legend,

\* Prof. Anthon exhibited this at the June meeting of the *American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, N. Y., June, 1875. See p. 69 of this volume.



HINC FORMA VIRESCIT. In exergue, D. 24 SEPTEMB. 5743. Reverse, Upon the Sun a circle containing a large G, and within the curve of the G the letters S T — referring perhaps to the Masonic letter G as well as to the name of the Lodge, St. George. The Medal was struck in honor of the formal consecration of a Lodge in Hamburg, on the date above, which had for four or five years previous been working as a "clandestine" Lodge. An illustration of this Medal may be found on page 32 of the "American Freemason," copied from the work of Zacharias. Silver.

XII. The "Freemasons' Ducat," struck at Brunswick as early as 1743. The dies were cut by Andrew Vestner, a celebrated engraver of that period. Obverse, Harpocrates, the god of silence, leaning on a pillar, over which a lion's skin, covered with bees, is hanging. On his left arm he has a cornucopia, from which a square and other Masonic implements are falling. Legend, FAVETE LINGVIS. In exergue, in three lines, ÆQUITAS CONCORDIA ET VIRTUS. Reverse, A pile of rough ashlar, near one of them is a gavel; above, a hand and arm issuing from clouds to left, suspends the level, typifying justice. Legend, EQVA LEGE SORTITVS INSIGNES ET IMOS. Both legends are from the well known Ode of Horace, commencing "Odi profanum vulgus," &c. L. iii. Od. i.

An engraving of the Masonic Medal of Washington, (No. XLVII in Appleton's List,) of which the description was given in a note on p. 31 of this volume, is printed in the American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry, Vol. I, p. 214. We insert the cut of the reverse, which, it will be noticed, has the word *Justitia* spelt with a *c.* instead of a *t*; this is an error of the engraver of the cut. (Figure 11.)

The Franklin Masonic Medal, (No. XII in Appleton's List,) is also illustrated on page 215 of the above named publication. Mr. Appleton's Medal is in bronze. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Mecklenburg, at Rostock, have one in lead. It is described on page 32 of this volume of the *Journal*, and is somewhat rare.\*

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

## THE JOHN BROWN MEDAL.

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

I NOTICE in your October Number the letters referring to the John Brown Medal. I have just received a bronze copy from Germany, and as I have never seen an exact description published, I send it.

*Obverse.* JOHN BROWN, NE A TORRINGTON LE 9 MAI 1800. Fine bust to right in high relief. Below the bust, J. WURDEN. *Reverse*, in eleven lines, A LA MEMOIRE DE JOHN BROWN, ASSASSINE JURIDIQUEMENT A CHARLESTOWN LE 2 DECEMBRE 1859. ET A CELLE DE SES FILS ET DE SES COMPAGNONS, MORTS VICTIMES DE LEUR DEVOUEMENT A LA CAUSE DE LA LIBERTE DES NOIRS. Bronze proof; size 36.

E. W. HOLWAY.

*Decorah, Iowa.*

\* In a note on page 33, it was stated that the Prince of Wales Token had no compasses on the chevron, in the engraving, and that this might be the fault of the engraver. An examination of the token itself, now in the writer's possession, shows that the compasses are on the chevron. The pillar, on the reverse, in the engraving, is a plumb on the token, and a gavel and trowel are also plainly to be seen. The edge differs from either of the four described, by reading M MASONIC TOKEN I SCETCHLEY FRUIT 1794. Size 13.

## A RELIC OF THE REPUBLIC OF 1851.

A VERY valuable collection of coins was a short time since offered for sale in Paris, and among them was a five-franc piece with the effigy of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, and the date of 1851. This coin, much to the surprise of a bystander not in the secret, was run up to one hundred and thirteen francs. Curious to know why a coin which, from its recent date, could not, he imagined, be a rarity, fetched such a price, he asked the unsuccessful bidder why he had offered as much as one hundred and ten francs, and was met with the somewhat contemptuous reply, "Why, don't you see it is a piece with the lock of hair (*une piece a la meche*)?" More and more puzzled, he was obliged to ask for an explanation, and was told that one of the first decrees issued after the coup d'etat on the 2d of December referred to the coining of new money, which was to be stamped with the effigy of the Prince President. One of the five-franc pieces was brought to the Elysee for approval, but the late Emperor, having his attention taken by other things, forgot all about it for a few days. When he came to examine it, he noticed a lock of hair curled forward near the right temple, which displeased him, and he gave orders to have the mould altered. But, taking his silence for consent, the director of the Mint had commenced the issue, and twenty-three five-franc pieces could not be withdrawn from circulation. These are the coins which are now so highly prized by collectors.

## RELICS DUG UP IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

THE workmen employed in breaking up the ground in Independence Square, preparatory to its improvement, have dug up a number of relics of various kinds. The articles unearthed consist mainly of old gold, silver and copper coins, handles of glasses, pieces of iron, small cannon balls and other articles, found embedded about one foot beneath the surface of the ground, and other curious things dug up at a greater depth. An examination of the localities in the Square where the articles were found, indicates that most of them had been lost or dropped by persons passing through the enclosure, and then trodden beneath the surface. These coins, &c., were nearly all found in the avenues or walks of the Square, while other articles were dug up some distance below the surface.

Among the coins found were two gold ones, one containing a head of Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, with the date illegible, and the other a Russian dollar, dated 1796; three American pennies, dated 1796, 1798 and 1803, respectively; an old pillar 6½ cent silver piece of 1778, and some half cents of about the same date. A number of bones, apparently human, and a coffin handle, were turned up near the northern part of the main avenue, and also some pieces of wood that looked like portions of a coffin.

Near the old sycamore tree, in the South-western portion of the Square, was discovered an old curb line, composed of bricks, and near it was a mortar bed, with what was evidently a grave beneath it. This grave and mortar bed were about six feet long and two feet six inches in width and nearly five feet in depth, and at the bottom were found some bones, evidently those of a grown-

up person. A section of an iron utensil and pieces of ribbon, which had evidently been used to tie up the bones, and rolls of rags or leaves, which had probably been placed in the coffin, were also among the curious things brought to light. The relics were handed over to Commissioner Dixey by Mr. Jacob Jacoby, the superintendent of the work of improvement, and they were deposited in Mr. Dixey's office, Fifth and Walnut streets.—*Philadelphia Press*.

---

### JAPANESE MONEY.

ONE of the greatest curiosities in Japan to the stranger is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes one thousand pieces to make one dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners, who, as a general rule, refuse to take them in change. Imagine making a trade of five cents and giving a man a fifty-cent piece, then receiving in change four hundred and fifty of these coppers. This coin is peculiarly made, having a square hole in the centre. They are about the size of our dime pieces, and nearly two-thirds the thickness. Next to this comes the quarter of a cent, then the half-cent, eight-tenths of a cent, and the one and two cent pieces. In silver coins they have the five, ten, twenty, fifty-cent and one-dollar pieces. In gold, the one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars, which are very pretty coinages indeed. Next to this comes the Government series of paper money, in various denominations, ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars. This money is made on quite inferior paper to ours, and from general appearance will not last like the American money.

---

### SOLDIERS' MEDALS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

#### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

It may interest your readers to have some account of the Soldiers' Medals of the State of West Virginia, one of which sold at the Parmelee Sale, 1873, (No. 75,) for \$11.75, and one at the Stentz Sale, 1875, (No. 1455,) for \$12, and one at Fewsmith's Sale for a similar price. These Medals were ordered by a joint resolution of the Legislature, February 1, 1866, and called, "A Joint Resolution providing Medals of Honor for West Virginia Soldiers." "Resolved, by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the Governor procure, or cause to be procured, suitable Medals as tokens of respect to the Officers and Soldiers of West Virginia, who have served during the Rebellion in the service of the United States, containing upon one side the name of the recipient, with his regiment, battalion or battery, surrounded by a wreath; upon the reverse side some appropriate design and inscription. The Medal to be suspended by a piece of tricolored ribbon; its artistic features to be equal to the Crimean Medal, and its cost not to exceed one dollar each.

"The Medals and inscriptions to be of four kinds.

"1. For the officers and soldiers of the volunteer army who have been or may be honorably discharged from the service.

"2. For the officers and soldiers who have been killed in battle.

"3. For the officers and soldiers who have died from wounds received in battle.

"4. For the officers and soldiers who have died from diseases contracted in the service.

"The Medals for the officers and soldiers who have been killed in battle, or who have died from wounds or disease in the service, to be delivered to the families of said officers and soldiers." Page 135, Acts of Legislature, 1866.

I have made inquiries at the State Department of West Virginia, have interviewed the present excellent Governor, have written to the Ex-Governor, who was the incumbent of the executive office when these Medals were ordered, but so far I have failed to learn anything of their history, beyond the fact that they cost the State of West Virginia \$35,000. How many were issued I cannot learn, but as they are said to have cost \$2 each, it is possible that as many as fifteen thousand at least were struck. I have been equally as unsuccessful in learning how many varieties were issued. I am almost certain, however, that the four varieties called for by the "Joint Resolution" were reduced to two. The difference between numbers 2, 3, and 4 would be too slight to justify the expense of three dies when one would serve the same purpose. In my collection I have three of these Medals, but only two varieties. They are really scarce, not to be obtained excepting from ex-soldiers who do not value them, and these are few and far between. I will describe the two varieties in my possession.

No. 1. Bronzed; size 24. *Obv.* The figure of Liberty, as usual scantily draped, to the right, with both arms extended, the right hand holding a laurel wreath which she is about to place upon the head of a soldier, who, to the left, is stepping forward to be crowned; the left hand holding a scroll which the soldier is receiving. Behind the figure of Liberty, the American Eagle is perched upon a small pedestal, and behind the soldier is a box of growing cereals. On the base of the piece of ground on which these figures stand, is the name of J. SIGEL, N. Y. In exergue, the seal and insignia of the State of West Virginia to the left of which is the date 1861, and on the right the date 1865. *Rev.* Within a wreath of laurel, the inscription in five lines, Presented | by the | State | of | West Virginia. In exergue, A. De Marest, N. Y. This Medal is suspended from a bronzed pin, (similar to that of the Crimean Medal,) a scroll, on which occur the words, HONORABLY DISCHARGED, and which is attached to the Medal by the letters W V interlaced; a tri-colored ribbon 19/16 x 48 is also suspended to the pin.

The name, rank, company and regiment of the soldier to whom the Medal is awarded, occur in sunken letters on the edge of the Medal.

No. 2. Bronzed; size 24. *Obv.* A catafalque surmounted by a spread eagle, flags, cannon balls, and implements of war. On the front of this catafalque the inscription, DIED | IN THE DEFENCE | OF HIS COUNTRY. To the right stands the figure of Liberty, properly draped, placing upon the catafalque a laurel wreath. To the left stands a soldier with his right arm in a sling. In exergue, the seal, &c., of West Virginia, like No. 1. *Rev.* Similar to No. 1. The pin also is similar, excepting the inscription, which in No. 2 reads FOR LIBERTY.

If any of your readers can add any other facts as to the history of these Medals, it would be a sincere gratification to your correspondent. During

the same session of the Legislature of West Virginia, 1866, which ordered the Soldiers' Medals, another "Joint Resolution" was passed, February 13, to provide a Medal for General Samuel D. Karns of Parkersburg. The resolution reads as follows:—"Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the Governor of this State cause a Medal to be struck with suitable inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Samuel D. Karns, as a testimonial of the value of his enterprise and exertion, and his unceasing efforts in developing petroleum in this State." Page 103, Journal of Senate, 1867. General Karns is now deceased. I have been unable to ascertain anything about this Medal, beyond what is stated in the above Resolution. I may be able at some future time to give a fuller account of it.

*Brownsville, Pa., December 20, 1875.*

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

### TRISTRAM COFFIN MEDAL.

The following letter will explain itself:

*Washington, D. C., 24 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1829.*

Dear Sir,

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your very obliging fav<sup>r</sup> of 16<sup>th</sup> instant, with the medal of the venerable Tristram Coffin, the common ancestor of yourself & my children. I have presented it to my eldest son, William Greenleaf Cranch, who through his mother, who is the great, great, great grandchild of the patriarch of 1642, claims to share in his blood. That is to say, my wife is the daughter of the late William Greenleaf of Boston, son of Daniel, son of Stephen, son of Stephen, who married Elizabeth Coffin, daughter of Tristram Coffin who emigrated from Brixham in Devonshire, in 1642.

I doubt whether there be any other clan in New England that can ascertain so many members. If all the descendants of old Tristram Coffin were now living I believe they would form an army sufficient to drive all the remaining aborigines from the soil of the United States. I hope the mutual pride which they feel in acknowledging their relationship to their common ancestor, may stimulate them to imitate his virtues.

With great respect, I am, D<sup>r</sup> Sir,  
Your obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

Hector Coffin, Esq<sup>r</sup>

W. CRANCH.

### MEDAL FOR THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE German inhabitants of Milan have determined on a Medal to be presented to the emperor on his approaching visit there. The design represented on one side the figure of Victory leaning on a shield, with the moon and stars in the background. The reverse is divided into four compartments, containing portraits of the four principal buildings of Milan, the Cathedral, the Arch of Sempione, the Hospital and Certosa, near Pavia. Outside are engraved the words, "Sapientia, Fortitudo, Perseverantia, Munificentia," and the figures of Minerva, Mars, Mercury, and Ceres, with their appropriate emblems.

ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

*By William Sumner Phelps.*  
[Continued from Vol. X, page 58.]

1872.

Double-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 21.
2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a close cap, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1872.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TWENTY DOL.; an erect eagle with wings displayed, in right claw three arrows, the left supporting the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. 21.

Eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 17.
2. Pattern. Similar to second double-eagle, with TEN for TWENTY. 17.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 14.
2. Pattern. Similar to second eagle, with FIVE for TEN. 14.

Three dollars, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 13.
2. Pattern. Similar to second half-eagle with THREE for FIVE. 13.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 11.
2. Pattern. Similar to second three dollars, with 2½ for THREE. 11.

Gold dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 9.
2. Pattern. Similar to second quarter-eagle, with ONE for 2½. 9.

Silver dollar, four varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1871. 24.
2. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, wearing a Phrygian cap, resting her right hand on an eagle standing near with wings displayed, and holding with her left an antique sword, which rests on the ground, and helps to keep in place the shield of U. S., which leans against the figure; around are thirteen stars, and below 1872.

Rev. As pattern gold, with ONE DOL. 24.

3. Pattern. Obv. As 1.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in a wreath of olive COMMERCIAL DOLLAR. 420 G<sup>m</sup> 900 FINE.; between COMMERCIAL and DOLLAR two cornucopias crossed; around joining of wreath at base a ribbon inscribed GOD OUR TRUST. 24.

4. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 2 of 1871.\*  
Rev. As 3. 24.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 19.
2. Pattern. Similar to second dollar, with HALF for ONE. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 15.
2. Pattern. Similar to second half-dollar, with QUARTER for HALF. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1871. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1871. 10.

Five cents. Similar to 1 of 1871. 13.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1871. 9.
2. Similar to 2 of 1871. 11.

Two cents. Similar to 1871. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1871. 12.

1873.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1 of 1872. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1 of 1872. 9.

Silver dollar, two types.

First type, six varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 24.
2. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, wearing a coronet, holding in the extended right hand an olive-branch, and in left a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; she sits on a cotton-bale, against which behind her leans a wheat-sheaf; at base a scroll inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE.; an eagle with wings expanded, holding in claws three arrows and olive-branch; on a scroll in field above E PLURIBUS UNUM. 24.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. Same inscription; an eagle with wings expanded, holding in claws olive-branch and three arrows, and in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. 24.

4. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, holding in right hand a pole and cap, and resting the left on a globe inscribed LIBERTY; in front of her are cotton-bales and an olive-branch, and behind a wheat-sheaf;

\* There are two dies, which differ in the drawing of the globe, and in the number of stars visible on the flag.

around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

REV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE.; an eagle with wings expanded, standing on the shield of U. S., holding in claws olive-branch and three arrows; in field above E PLURIBUS UNUM, and on a ribbon below IN GOD WE TRUST; at each side a star. 24.

5. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, wearing a coronet, holding in right hand a pole and cap, and resting the left on a globe inscribed LIBERTY; in front of her is a cotton-bale, and behind her beyond the globe a wheat-sheaf, and over the globe are seen the handles of a plough; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

REV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE.; an erect eagle with wings displayed, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM, in right claw three arrows, the left supporting the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST; at each side a star. 24.

6. Pattern. Obv. Nearly similar to 4 of 1872.

REV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR.; an eagle with wings displayed, in claws three arrows and olive-branch, above a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; in field below the eagle 420 GRAINS. 900 FINE.; below a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST; at each side a star. 24.

Second type, two varieties.

7. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a wreath of ivy; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. As 5, except that E PLURIBUS UNUM is in the field above the eagle. 24.

8. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

REV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.; in a wreath of olive TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS. 900 FINE.; on a ribbon at joining of wreath at base IN GOD WE TRUST. 24.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 19.
2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 15.
2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 15.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1872. 11.
2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1872. 10.

Five cents. Similar to 1872. 13.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 9.
  2. Similar to 2 of 1872. 11.
- Two cents. Similar to 1872. 14.
- Cent. Similar to 1872. 12.

1874.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1873. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1873. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1873. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1873. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1873. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1873. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 2 of 1873. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1873. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1873. 15.

Dime. Similar to 2 of 1873. 11.

Five cents. Similar to 1873. 13.

Three cents. Similar to 2 of 1873. 11.

Cent. Similar to 1873. 12.

1875.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1874. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1874. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1874. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1874. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1874. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1874. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1874. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1873. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1873. 15.

Twenty cents. Obv. Similar to quarter-dollar.

REV. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TWENTY CENTS; an eagle with wings expanded, in claws three arrows and olive-branch, at each side a star. 14.

Dime. Similar to 1 of 1873. 11.

Five cents. Similar to 1874. 13.

Three cents. Similar to 1874. 11.

Cent. Similar to 1874. 12.

In bringing this list to an end, I can not omit to mention the surprise which I have felt during its progress, at receiving no corrections nor additions from any one, except such as I directly asked. However much vanity may lead me to think with pleasure that this is owing to the accuracy and completeness of my work, I can not but fear that it is partly the result of the

indifference of others. I hope that I may in the future be informed of all errors which are discovered in the list, and I shall be glad to have notice of all altered dies which I have not named. I acknowledge with many thanks my obligation to Mr. R. C. Davis of Philadelphia, for valuable aid, particularly on the patterns of late years, and to Messrs. L. G. Parmelee and S. S. Crosby, of Boston, for the freedom with which their collections have been placed at my disposal for study. I desire the reader to make the following corrections:—

1823. Cent. *Add* Die altered from 1822.

1863. Three cents, and two cents. For varieties *read* types.

And the following additions:—

1839. Half-dollar. Note. The obverse of 2 was muled with reverse of 3 of 1838.

1839. Half-dollar. Note. The obverse of 3 was muled with reverse of 3 of 1838.

1859. Half-dollar. Note. The obverse of 3 was muled with reverse of 1.

1860. Half-dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 2 of 1859. 10.

2. Similar to dime, with HALF for ONE. 10.

1868. Pattern five dollars. Add to description of obv. "on forehead a star, around the head a band inscribed LIBERTY."

1873. Half-eagle; pattern. Obv. Head to right, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, hair tied behind by a ribbon; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; FIVE DOL.; an erect eagle, with wings displayed, in right claw three arrows, the left supporting the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. 14.

1873. Dollar. Of No. 5 there is a second die, with very long handles to the plough, and two wheat-sheaves.

1874. Ten dollars; pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing a diadem adorned with stars and inscribed LIBERTY; across the neck lies an olive-branch; below 1874.

Rev. The field is divided into seven irregular sections, in the centre one 16.72 GRAMS 900 FINE UBIQUE; in the others from top to the right DOLLARS 10; STERLING £2.1.1; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.73; FRANCS 51.81. 22.

1875. Eagle; pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a broad coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1875.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TEN DOLLARS; an eagle with wings expanded, in claws three arrows and olive-branch; in field above E PLURIBUS UNUM; on a scroll below IN GOD WE TRUST. 17.

1875. Half-eagle; pattern. Similar to eagle, with FIVE for TEN. 14.

W. S. APPLETON.

## THE ZODIAC RUPEES.

At the meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York city, held January 18th, Prof. Anthon exhibited five of the exceedingly rare and curious Zodiac Rupees, viz. two of the *Ram*; one, *Bull*; one, *Twins*; and one, *Crab*; and gave the following explanation of them: "The line of Mogul Emperors of Hindostan was founded by Baber, A. D. 1526, and it terminated in Mohammed Bahadoor, British pensioner, to place whom on a restored native throne of India was the object professed by the Sepoys in 1857. Accordingly, in 1858, this last of the 'Great Moguls' was deposed and transported. The emperor Akbar, 1556-1605, was the greatest of the dynasty. Though the religion of his house was Mohammedan, he was himself tolerant of all forms of faith, and took pleasure in hearing them all



explained and discussed. The effect of hearing these controversies was to inspire him with contempt for Mohammedanism, and to lead him to select, and impose as far as he was able, a religion of his own, being Brahmanism modified by the doctrines of the Fire-worshippers. so far as to adore the Sun. Selim, Akbar's eldest son, succeeded him, and reigned 1605-1627. This sovereign is commonly called in history Jehangir, or 'conqueror of the world,' and he is the 'magnificent son of Akbar' of Thomas Moore's 'Light of the Haram.' This favorite, whose name in Hindu is 'Nourmahal,' having the above meaning, exercised unbounded influence over him. Pinkerton says in regard to the Zodiac coins, Vol. I. p. 13; "There is a remarkable set of rupees which present the twelve signs, a lion on one, a bull on another, and so on. These coins were fabled to have been struck by Nourmahal, queen of Jehangir, during one day that he permitted her to reign in his stead. But the real occasion of them is unknown." The late distinguished oriental scholar, however, Horace Hayman Wilson, Works, Vol. II. pp. 379-400, terminates an 'Account of the Religious Innovations attempted by Akbar,' with expressing the opinion that Jehangir, who for a time at least was inclined to adopt his father's religion, struck these coins in connection with the planetary worship and the festival of the new year."

### WHERE DOES THE BULLION GO?

THE following "curious calculation of what becomes of all the gold and silver which men have had and lost since the Deluge," is taken from *Blackwood's Magazine*:

The statistics of the future may some day calculate the number of hairs which grow upon the head, in order to thenceforth measure the dismal progress of the growing baldness of the young gentlemen; professors may ascertain, to their own entire satisfaction, the exact quantity of atoms required to produce a soul; but no complete information is ever likely to be forthcoming as to the present hiding-place of all the bullion that men have had and lost. We do not even know, indeed, how much we really have lost; we can estimate it in a sort of way, it is true, but we can put no reliance on our computations, and it is only as a matter of idle curiosity that it is worth while to group together the figures which have been published on the subject. But as the curiosity is tempting, we may as well yield to it.

A Russian gentleman, named Narces Tarassenko Otreschkoff, has written an odd book about gold and silver; has given in it a variety of laborious calculations, and has deduced from them, with curious inventiveness, that the entire stock of the precious metals which the world has owned from Noah down to Christopher Columbus amounted to £1,800,000,000. It is of no use to deny the statement, for we cannot in any way disprove it; it is not of much use to believe it, for it is based upon considerations, testimonies, and valuations which merit no serious credence. But as it is the only reckoning which exists upon the matter, its very loneliness supplies it with a worth, just as a white thrush possesses enormous value; for that reason we may as well take it as it stands, with the trusting confidence of ignorance. And there is the more ground for not making too much difficulty about the product of the first few thousand years of the earth's existence, because the last four centu-

ries alone have provided us with nearly twice as much treasure as M. Otreschhoff attributes to the entire period antecedent to 1492. There does not seem to be much doubt on this latter point, for the Monetary Congress, held at Brussels in 1873, has published official documents in which we are told, as a seriously probable fact, on the evidence of Humboldt, Jacob, and many more authorities, that the quantities of gold and silver of which we have become possessed since the discovery of America represent a value of about £3,200,000,000. Consequently, on these two showings, the general total collected between the Deluge and the Tichborne trial would be, approximately, £5,000,000,000. Now, according to these same Brussels papers, the entire stock of metal actually held, in any form, in Europe and North America, does not exceed £1,800,000,000, of which £1,000,000,000 is in gold, and the rest in silver; so that, if we guess the share of South America, Australia, and the colonies at £200,000,000 more, the whole present store of the Christian countries of the world amounts to about £2,000,000,000. The other £3,000,000,000 we look at separately.

The manner of employment of the Christian £2,000,000,000 would seem, as well as we can judge it, somewhat as follows: £650,000,000 of it exists in coin, in effective circulation; on that point the economists appear to be tolerably of one mind, for the difference between them does not exceed the trifling sum of £100,000,000. The quantity absorbed in plate and ornaments (including house gilding) can only be estimated arbitrarily; but as McCulloch put it in, many years ago, at £112,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland only, it does not seem to be too fantastic to guess it now at nine times as much, say £1,000,000,000 for the entire Christian world. A balance of £350,000,000 would thus be left to represent the hoardings of baptized humanity. Of course these figures are partly imaginary, but as they are not in contradiction with any evidence on the subject, it is just possible that they may not be very outrageously wrong. If true, they indicate that one-sixth of the Western store of precious metals is hidden away, (probably in coin,) that two-sixths of it are in effective circulation as money, and that the immense proportion of one-half is held in plate and ornaments.

The annual loss by friction, shipwrecks and accident is counted generally at one and a half per cent. on the cash in circulation; the waste and wear on the metal used in the arts may be put at one-half per cent.; and the loss on hoarded treasure at as much. If the fairness of this arithmetic be admitted, a total loss is constantly occurring on the £2,000,000,000 which belong to the civilized countries of the earth at the rate of about £16,000,000 in a year. That is the first element of waste, and the richer we get, the higher it will mount up. Luckily the annual production of gold and silver now averages about £40,000,000; there is, therefore, a margin remaining for the current needs of the world, which are, according to McCulloch, at the rate of £10,000,000 a year for increase of currency, and £12,000,000 for use in the arts.

The other £3,000,000,000 are more difficult to deal with, for we have scarcely any evidence to guide us; the books are dumb about the question. We know as a general fact, which cannot be disputed, that a vast proportion of this sum, especially in silver, has got away into Asia, but it is impossible to seriously suggest what has become of it there. McCulloch does indeed express the opinion that £400,000,000 are now employed in India in coin and

markets; and intimates that the burial of silver is carried on so actively in the East, that in six years only, from 1852 to 1857, £100,000,000 were disposed of in Hindostan and China alone. It is true that this rate was exceptional; but when we remember that the exportation of the precious metals to Arabia and India was commenced by Phœnicians, and that it has been going on, more or less, ever since their time, it becomes clear enough that a prodigious quantity of them must have drifted to Oriental countries, whence very little, relatively, has come back. It seems to be accepted, on all hands, that the sums successively interred there are altogether beyond measurement, and that the richest metallic deposits on earth are sprinkled over eastern Asia, in forgotten hiding places. Even if we admit, for form's sake that £1,000,000,000 still exist in use there, there would yet remain £2,000,000,000 unaccounted for; and though it is quite obvious that a part thereof represents the accumulated loss of forty centuries in Europe, it still continues to be reasonably probable that the greater portion of this huge sum is somewhere underground in Asia. If, to gratify our curiosity, we capriciously suppose that one-half of it is so interred, it would follow that one-fifth of all the bullion that the world is supposed to have ever seen has disappeared in this way, and that another fifth has been lost by war, by friction, waste or accident. The true proportion may, perhaps, be larger still, and we certainly do not exaggerate in estimating it at two-fifths of the whole £5,000,000,000 on which we are circulating. Furthermore, whatever be the sum, it is increasing, and will continue to increase with production and consumption.

Here, then, is an answer—for what it may be worth—to the question that was put just now. We guess the total disappearance of treasure since the Tower of Babel at £2,000,000,000, and we reckon that waste is now going on, in Christian countries only, at the rate of £16,000,000 a year. To make the account complete, the present annual loss in Asia, whatever that may be, must be added to it. We repeat that the figures are, to a great extent, fantastic; but they are just as likely to be right as any others that can be produced, and a very pretty picture they present.

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### PAMUNKY INDIAN MEDAL.

DR. MARTIN P. SCOTT, of Baltimore, has an interesting Indian relic, which consists of a silver shield or crown, oblong in shape, its longest diameter about six inches and its shortest four, the central piece consisting of a disk slightly convex, and bearing on its outer rim the inscription, "Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Virginia." On the centre are cut the four quarterings of the royal house at that time; the lion rampant of England, the fleur-de-lis of France, the touch-me-not thistle of Scotland, and the harp of Ireland. There is also here, in a modest corner, a figure supposed to be the tobacco plant, representing Virginia. This coat of arms is encircled by the buckled garter, bearing England's royal motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Below the central disk is an oblong face, with the inscription to the recipient of the present, "The Queen of Pamunky," while above the centre-piece is carved a figure of the royal crown. Attached to the back are five rings, by which as a frontlet it was fastened to the turban of the

Indian Queen. A relative of Dr. Scott purchased the relic many years ago from some Indians at Fredericksburg, Va., and although at least two hundred years old, it is without a scratch or indentation.—[See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. V. p. 81, and Vol. VI. p. 47, for a description of the above by Thomas H. Wynne.]

### THE TRADE DOLLAR A DRUG IN THE MARKET.

SAYS the *San Francisco Chronicle*: "The new Trade Dollar is fast becoming a drug in the market. Our banks and money-broker offices are becoming glutted with them. Their greater intrinsic value as well as their novelty threatened for awhile to crowd the familiar half-dollar and the handy quarter out of sight. Chinamen remitting their hard-earned savings to their far-distant land, would have nothing but trade dollars. Oriental commerce was, and still is to a large extent, conducted on the solid basis of this bright, new and ringing silver representation of value. But the Orient, like San Francisco, is beginning to find that it is possible to be surfeited with even so much coveted a treasure as the Trade Dollar. The result is, that a reaction has set in against that coin in this market, and it no longer enjoys a preference over other silver. On the contrary, although a Trade Dollar is intrinsically worth eight cents more than two half dollars, the two halves will sell in the street for from a half to three-quarters of a cent more than the dollar. The reason for this is primarily because of the superabundance of the latter. But there is another reason which is not generally understood. Halves and quarters of the coinage of the United States are a legal tender for all payments up to a certain amount; the Trade Dollar is not a legal tender at all for any amount. It is merely a stamped ingot, having a certain value, like an ounce of gold, a diamond, or a bushel of wheat. It is a commodity, the value of which fluctuates according to the supply and demand."

### MASSACHUSETTS CENTS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

THE chapter on the Massachusetts cents of 1787-88, in Mr. Crosby's "Early Coins of America," recalled to mind an anecdote which was related by the Hon. Benjamin Gorham. In 1787, John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, recommended the establishment of a State Mint, and was accused of making this move in order to provide his brother Eben with an office. It was done, and some two or three hundred thousand cents coined, having the arms of the State of Massachusetts—the Indian with his bow and arrow, &c., &c. The Governor appointed his brother Eben, Master of the Mint. In about a year, a committee of the house, upon enquiry, found the Mint in arrears about one thousand pounds sterling, and recommended its abolition. This was done by the General Court. Next morning appeared a squib in the newspaper, viz,

"A wondrous tale I've heard of late,  
And is it not a cruel squeezer,  
A thousand pounds it has cost the State,  
To have Jack set up his Ebenezer."

which was ascribed to Theophilus Parsons, then a member.

R. S.

## SALES OF MEDALS AND COINS.

## PHILADELPHIA SALE.

WE take the following prices from the *Coin Circular* of February. The sale was by Thomas Birch & Son, Philadelphia, on the 6th to the 9th of December last. Catalogue by J. W. Haseltine, 1952 lots, pp. 76.

Among the principal coins and medals were: Acarnania, human faced bull's head, v. g. \$4; Antigonus Gonatus, Minerva standing, v. g. \$3.75; Euthydemus, Hercules seated with club, g. \$3.75; Maronea, horse, g. \$3.50; Messana, hare, g. \$2.50; Ptolemy I., eagle on thunderbolt, \$3.50; Syracuse, Proserpine and dolphins, v. g. \$3; Seleucus I., chariot with elephants, v. g. \$6. The above are all tetradrachms. Silver Badge, Abraham Lincoln, "Wide Awakes," size 40, \$16.50; Silver Badge, Abraham Lincoln, g. size 22, \$5.87; do. do. f. size 16, \$5.87; Campaign token, 1860, Lincoln and Bell, brass f. size 18, \$2.50; Eadmund, penny, f. \$3.25; Isle of Man, half-crown, 1758, brilliant proof, \$3.10. Cents: 1793, liberty cap, v. g. \$16.25; 1793, wreath, "One hundred for a dollar" on edge, g. \$3.50; 1796, liberty cap, wide date, v. g. \$2.25; 1799, date high up from edge, v. g. \$14; 1804, v. g. \$8.50; 1807, almost f. \$2; 1839, booby, uncir. \$2. Eagles: 1795, large stars, uncir. \$13.50; 1795, small stars, v. g. \$13.50; 1796, small eagle, uncir. \$20.50; 1797, large eagle, v. f. \$19.25; 1797, large eagle, variety, f. \$15; 1797, small eagle, v. f. \$20; 1799, proof surface, \$13; 1800, v. f. \$12; 1801, uncir. \$13; 1803, do. \$12.50; 1804, do. \$12.75; 1871, 1872, 1873, brilliant proof, \$11.50 each. Half-eagles: 1798, large eagle, uncir. \$7.50; 1823, barely cir. \$7; 1825, do. \$8. Three-dollar piece, brilliant p. \$4.25. Quarter-eagles, 1796, stars, p. \$13.50; do. without stars, uncir. \$6.50; 1797, f. \$11. Half-laurel, James I., v. g. \$4. Japanese Cobang, 24 x 14, f. \$6.50. Dollars: 1836, flying eagle, p. \$8.25; 1855, v. g. \$6.50; 1856, do. \$5.50; 1857, p. \$3.50. Half-dollars: 1797, pierced, poor, \$3; 1851, uncir. \$3; 1852, do. \$3.10. Quarter-dollar, 1815, uncir. \$5.75. Set of Honduras copper coins of 1871: ten pesos, five pesos, fifty, twenty-five, ten and five centimes, beautiful proof patterns, for set, \$18.60. Washington Cents: 1791, large eagle, uncir. \$5.37; do. small eagle, v. f. \$8.80. Quarter-noble, Henry IV., extremely f. \$4.50. Commonwealth Pound, 1649, v. fair, pierced, \$6. Gold piece, 1616, Bishop Wolfgang, f. \$4.75. Pattern five-cent piece, 1866, head of Washington rev. small 5, nickel, uncir. \$3. Half-dimes: 1794, almost f. \$4.50; 1796, v. g. \$3. Bronze Medals: Henry Clay, f. size 48, \$5.50; Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, v. f. size 51, \$5. Political Token, 1864, Lincoln, brass, f. size 16, \$2.87. Pennies: Burghed, f. \$2.75; Ethelred II., f. \$2.25; Edward I., f. \$1.87. Five-franc piece, Bonaparte, an. 12, v. g. \$2.25. Silver piece, Mexico, Yturbe, 1822, g. \$2.37. Spanish Dollar, 1871, Amadeus, f. \$2.55. Mott's Tokens, two pieces, 1789, copper, g. thick and thin planchet, \$2 and \$1.75 respectively. Half-cent, 1802, about as good as usually offered, \$2. Half-dollars: 1815, v. g. \$2.20; 1836, head of 1837, reeded edge, v. f. \$2.60. Cent, 1855, slanting 5's, brilliant p. \$2.75. Flying eagle cent, 1854, pattern, copper, v. f. \$2.10. Pattern five-cent piece, 1866, nickel, p. \$2.50. Pattern set, six Trade Dollars, 1873, \$24.

## COL. EZEKIEL JEWETT'S COLLECTION.

THIS interesting collection, sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, January 24th to 28th, 1876, was commenced in 1826, and contained the largest and finest series of Medals ever sold in this country. Many of the American Medals were unknown to collectors of the present day. We give the following prices of some of the most desirable specimens. The Catalogue was by Edward Cogan, and comprised 3,114 lots: pp. 143.

Quarter-dollars: 1796, fair, \$3.50; 1815, fair, \$1; 1822, f. 4.12. Dimes: 1797, poor, \$1.75; do. fair, \$2.50; 1798, \$2.75; 1800, fair, \$3; 1801, \$2.62; 1802, fair, \$2.50; 1803, \$2; 1804, fair, \$2.12; 1822, do. \$3.12. Half-dimes: 1796, v. g. \$2.12; do. do. \$2; 1797, do. \$1.35; 1800, f. \$2; 1801, fair, \$2.12; 1803, do. \$2.75; 1805, do. \$4.

Bronze Medals: General Grant, size 64, \$6; Col. Bliss, size 45, \$13; Nathanael Greene, for Eutaw, size 36, \$33; Col. James Duncan, for Mexico, size 36, \$13.50; John Adams, size 32, \$18; Gouverneur Kemble, size 64, \$47; N. Y. S. V. by Reuben E. Fenton, shield shape, size 48, \$9.50; Edwin Forrest, size 48, \$11; Tristram Coffin, size 35, \$9.50; Alex. Hamilton, size 32, \$7; Adam Eckfeldt, size 33, \$2.50; Cable Medal from N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, &c., size 44, \$5.50; do. size 38, \$3.25; "Concord between Great Britain and America," size 26, \$6.50; "B. Franklin," with fur cap, size 64, \$3.50; S. C. to the Palmetto Regiment, size 31, \$5.50; Gov. P. Stuyvesant, oval, size 16, \$8; De Witt Clinton, size 21, \$7.25; Robert Fulton, size 33, \$5.75; Bunker Hill, 17 June, 1775, size 29, \$8; Gen. Wolfe, \$6.50; Louisburg Taken, \$2.25; Indian Medal, bust of George II., silver, size 48, \$24; "Lessie Two Pence," Toronto, \$7. Russian Medals, bronze: Kuric, size 24, \$2; Peter the Great, size 22, \$4.75; do. size 29, \$4; do. size 18, \$4; Elizabeth, size 38, \$3.50; do. \$4.50; Catharine, size 40, \$7.50; do. \$5.50; do. oval, \$3; Alexander, size 26, \$3; another, \$3.25; Nicholas, size 42, \$3; do. \$2.25; Commemoration of a Victory, size 48, \$22.

Roman Gold Coins: Aureus of Tiberius, \$10.50; do. of Nero, \$12; do. of Justinianus, \$8; do. of Constantinus and Romanus, \$10. N. E. Shilling, fair, \$18; Pine Tree Shillings, 1652, \$4.25, \$5. Continental Currency, g. \$9.75. Connecticut Cent, "Value me as you please," poor, \$13. Excelsior Cent, N. Y. fair, \$12.25. "Karthago," copper, from Kline's Sale, 1855, \$9.

## WINGATE SALE, ENGLAND.

Mr. Wingate's famous cabinet of ancient Scotch coins has recently been sold in London, together with specimens from several other similar collections, the whole bringing a little less than \$20,000 in round numbers. A farthing of Robert Bruce brought \$200; a half St. Andrew of Robert III. (very rare,) \$240; a half-tester of gold of Queen Mary brought \$75; a unique lion of Queen Mary, struck in 1553, with the crown and arms of Scotland between two cinque-foils, brought \$525; a thistle dollar of the same queen, of 1578, \$105. A "Union," struck after the accession of James VI. to the English crown, brought \$75.

## GERMAN COIN SALE.

We have received the printed price-list of a large auction sale of coins from several collections, which took place at Frankfort-on-the-Main last September. In it were several American pieces, which brought the following prices in *marks*, which are nearly the United States silver quarter. *LIBERTAS AMERICANA*, Rev. NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS, in bronze, 26. William Washington, Battle of Cowpens, bronze, 114. *LIBERTAS AMERICANA*, Rev. COMMUNI CONSENSU, silver, 61. Franklin, Rev. ERIPUIT COELO FULMEN SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS in a wreath, silver, 23. Washington cent of 1791, 36. Half-eagle of 1806, 51. Dollars of 1798, 1799, and 1800, very fine, 21. Lord Baltimore's groat, 76. The highest price of the sale was only 205 marks, which was paid for a medal of Ernest Bogislaus, Prince of Croy, 1684.

## FRENCH TREASURE TROVE.

Two boys offered some German gold pieces for change in a Paris shop. When required to give a satisfactory account of how they had come by them, they said they had found the corpses of two Prussian soldiers in the old quarries of Montrouge, and on searching the pockets got the pieces of gold. An officer of police went to the spot indicated, and in an abandoned gallery found the two bodies in an advanced state of decomposition. One of them had been killed by a bullet, and the other by a bayonet thrust.

A journal of Toulouse states that at Bassoues, (Gers,) some workmen were building an oven for a baker in the basement story of a house, when they dug up a copper ball curiously worked, and containing one hundred and nineteen silver coins or commemorative medals of the time of Charles IX., the three Henrys, II., III. and IV., and Philip of Spain. They are supposed to have been buried there during the siege of Bassoues by the Huguenots.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*December 1, 1875.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President appointed Messrs. Green and Robinson a committee to nominate officers for 1876, to report at the annual meeting in January; also, Mr. Davenport to examine the Treasurer's accounts. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1795, but nothing was brought, except by Mr. Crosby, who showed two cents and two half-cents, and by the Secretary, who showed eagle, three half-eagles, three dollars, two half-dollars, two half-dimes, six cents, and two half-cents. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*January 7, 1876.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, enclosing impressions of his Centennio-Satirical medal of Washington, the die of the reverse having been altered and improved; thanks were voted to Mr. Wood. The committee to nominate officers for the present year, reported the names of the old

board for re-election; their report was accepted and adopted. The Treasurer presented his annual statement, showing the finances of the Society to be in good condition. Mr. Child proposed Dr. Thomas Hall, Jr., of Boston, for membership, and under a suspension of the sixth by-law he was immediately elected. Mr. Crosby exhibited a kind of seal or medal of the same style of work as the one exhibited (No. 3) at the meeting of April, 1867, of which a copy was now shown also; no one was able to give any explanation of them. Mr. Holland showed a small copper medal with an eagle on obverse, and on reverse, INDEPENDENCE, UNION, JULY 4. 1776 in an oak-wreath. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1796; Mr. Child showed two dollars, quarter, dime and seven cents; Mr. Crosby, three cents and half-cent; Mr. Holland, quarter and cent; the Secretary, eagle, half-eagle, two quarter-eagles, two dollars, two halves, two quarters, three dimes, half-dime, seven cents, and half-cent. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

*February 4.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President noticed the death of Mr. George W. Pratt of Boston, one of the founders of the Society; he also distributed to those who desired them the proof sets of the coins of this year, lately received from the Mint. Mr. Child exhibited a very beautiful cent of 1794. Dr. Green showed impressions in silver and bronze of the LIBERTAS AMERICANA, with reverse, NON SINE DIIS &c., and a casting of the same; also an old pair of sleeve-buttons with head of John Adams. The Secretary exhibited the bronze medal lately struck on occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Dr. Furness in Philadelphia. The obverse has simply his head to left, with W. H. FURNESS D. D. behind, and below W. & C. BARBER. REV. 1825-1875 IN HONOR OF A PASTORATE OF 50 YEARS OVER THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY PHILADELPHIA, in eight lines, within a wreath of two olive-branches, drawn with unusual freedom; it is one of the most creditable, as well as one of the newest of American medals. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1797, but nothing was brought, except by Mr. Child, who showed five cents and half-cent, and by the Secretary, who showed three eagles, three half-eagles, quarter-eagle, two dollars, half-dollar, two dimes, three half-dimes, two cents, and three half-cents. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR MEETING at Mott Hall was held November 16, 1875, Vice President Parish in the chair. The Executive Committee's report called attention to the deaths of George Hodgson, President of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, a resident member, James Parker of Mass., and Colonel Taylor of South Carolina, corresponding members, appropriate notice of which was taken by resolution and otherwise. John Bowne, Esq., of New Jersey, was elected corresponding member. Letters were read from Dr. Lee of Washington, relative to republication of his elegant work on Confederate Currency, illustrated with photographic plates. The Curator announced donations from A. Merkel, a set of coins of the new German empire; from W. Poillon, six Centennial Medals; from I. F. Wood, several Centennial and Summer Medals. The Librarian reported donations from various sources: nine bound volumes, nineteen pamphlets and twenty-nine coin catalogues, photographs, &c.; by purchase, sixteen numbers numismatic journals; also, Crosby's Early Coins of America, now completed. Mr. Wood reported that he had received for special exhibition, through the courtesy of Mr. Hitz, the Swiss Consul General at Washington, a medal commemorative of the armed neutrality of Switzerland during the Franco-Prussian war, the obverse bearing a portrait bust in uniform of Gen. Herzog, the military Dictator pro-tem., the reverse a female figure representing Helvetia girded for battle, but standing quietly on the defensive, her left hand rests on the shield of state, her right grasps the sword which is slightly raised, while her look is directed across the border, whence a bursting shell is threatening, winging its way towards the boundary monument which stands on the edge of the

glacial plateau, and which bears on the Swiss side the Cross of Helvetia with the inscription "Liberté," and on the foreign side a crown above the arms of France. Behind Helvetia lie the rocks of a terminal moraine, beyond this a forest of waving pines, and back of all the towering summits of the Alps. The whole effect is admirable and the workmanship good; the medal is two inches in diameter, and is the first work of "Richard," a pupil of the celebrated Bovy of Geneva. Mr. D. Parish, Jr., exhibited a silver medal, size 46, of Michael De Ruiter, full face bust, legend in Latin, issued about the year 1664. A silver medal, Synod of Dort; obverse, high hill surmounted by a tower, wind blowing from the four quarters; legend, (Latin,) "They shall be as Mount Zion," date 1619; reverse, a view of the synod; legend, (Latin,) "Religion defended." This medal is connected with the history of the Dutch Reformed Church. Size 36. Silver medal, obverse, legend, (Latin,) "By order of the Belgic Confederation under the auspices of the brave Prince Frederick Henry." Equestrian figure in foreground, view of building in background; reverse, view of battle ground; legend, (Latin,) "He was made a new refuge and helper in an opportune time." Date 1629, size 36. Silver medal, (shells,) full face bust surmounted by two figures holding a crown; reverse, a naval battle, 1653. Wm. Poillon exhibited a tin medal, size 40; obverse, "two minute man 1875"; reverse, Charlestown Antique Association, with names of officers.\* Mr. I. F. Wood exhibited a bronze medal of Huskisson; the rare Vanderbilt medal, struck by order of Congress in recognition of his services to the country during the Civil War. Obverse, a profile bust of the commodore, the reverse, a kneeling figure of Neptune presenting to Liberty, who stands with drawn sword in one hand and grasping the shield of the United States in the other, the steamship Vanderbilt which is outlined in the background; underneath the group is the inscription, "Bis dat qui tempori dat." A silver medal of the awful hurricane at Barbadoes, 1831. Also, a copper medal of the National Rifle Association, bearing on its obverse a helmeted bust.

Regular meeting at the Hall, January 18, 1876, Dr. Anthon presiding. The Executive Committee made their regular report, in which notice was taken of the death of J. K. Wiggin, of Mass., corresponding member. The Librarian reported donations of coin catalogues, pamphlets, &c., from Messrs. Strobridge, Anthon, Parish, and Wood; also, from Mr. Appleton of Boston, Dr. Wilkins of Philadelphia, Dr. Hesse of Germany, Mr. Brock of Virginia, and others. By purchase, Vaillant's *Numismata Imperatorum*, 3 vols. in vellum, and sundry Numismatic Journals. The Curator reported donations: Oriental coins, from Mr. Levick; from G. H. Lovett, a set of his new Centennial medal of the Declaration of Independence in silver and other metals, with bust of Washington on obverse; from J. Henry Applegate of California, a rare medal in tin of San Francisco Jubilee at the close of the Prussian war in 1871; from I. F. Wood, four new Centennial medals struck in Philadelphia, obv. bust of Washington, with various reverses; also, the smallest known Washington medalet, silver, size 7; obv. bust of Washington to left; rev. star surrounded by rays; also, varieties of his amended Washington satirical medal. Letters were read from J. Bowne, Dr. Lee, Mr. McLachlan and others. Prof. Anthon presented his paper on Zodiac Rupees, and illustrated it with five exceedingly rare and curious specimens from his cabinet.† Also, a fine Denarius of Charlemagne. Obv. (in two lines) CARO LVS (the A and R united.) Rev. (in three lines) DOR STA T; beneath, battle ax. Dorstadt, now called "Wyk te Duerstede," is in the province of Utrecht on the Rhine, just where it takes the name "Leck." Also, a silver medal of Maximilian and Carlotta, which it is believed not yet to have attracted attention. MAXIMILIANO Y CARLOTA EMPERADORES, 1866. Head of the Emperor to the left, of the same type with that on his coinage, which is however to the right; this is better executed, and jugate with a head of Carlotta to his right. Rev. NON FECIT TALITER OMNI NATIONI. Full length Virgin, in a glory, standing on a crescent, which is supported by an angel. Size 21. Mr. Betts exhibited a bronze impression of the John Brown medal.‡ Also, a silver medal by Gayrard of Paris, size 32, presented to Simon Bolivar, 1825, by the Congress of Columbia for the victories of Junin and Ayacucho. Also, sixty-three different varieties of Grant pieces, including the various metals. Mr. Zabriskie exhibited one

\* See p. 62 (IV.) of this volume.

† See p. 83 of this number.

‡ See p. 76 of this number.



hundred and thirty-five Lincolns, different metals, among which was the broken column in silver by Key, size 32; the large Mint medal, size 48, in silver; the Emancipation Proclamation medal, size 28, of the Mint series in silver; also, a white metal Lincoln, size 24, three-quarter bust to right encircled by stars; reverse, a recumbent female figure with the word "Amerika." Mr. D. Parish, Jr., exhibited six large and thirty-nine small Grant pieces, some exceedingly rare; also, nineteen melainotypes of Grant. E. Cogan, Esq., honorary member, through Mr. Wood, exhibited four contemporaneous miniature portraits of Washington, all exceedingly well executed. Mr. Groh exhibited several foreign dollars, among which was an Augsburg Confession dollar, 1630; a Danish dollar of Christian IV., 1630, and a Hessian dollar of 1636. Mr. I. F. Wood exhibited eighty-two selected specimens of his Grant series, all of which, except in three cases, were absolute types, exclusive of any variety in metals; the most prominent was the rare variety of the Swiss medal in bronze by Bovy: the only other specimen known to exist in this country was sold in the Sanford Sale for about \$45. The large Mint medal by resolution of Congress, 1863, and the four imitation medals in differently colored lavas, struck from the well known die, obverse, bust of Grant to left; reverse, "The will of the people is the law of the land." Mr. Wood also exhibited a Spanish Cuban War medal, presented to the "Volunteers" by Amadeus, 1871, shape oval; obverse, bust of Amadeus to right; reverse, Pillars of Hercules supporting arms of Spain and Cuba. Also, an impression in copper of the seal of the Order of the Knights of St. Jonathan, founded February 22, 1832. Also, several rare stone cameos and intaglios, including an immense thumb ring with the head of Vespasian in an exquisite arabesque setting.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

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#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED MEETING of this Society was held Thursday evening, January 6, President Eli K. Price in the chair, and a large attendance of members. The usual routine business was transacted, letters read, and donations to the library of cabinets acknowledged. Mr. Hart exhibited to the Society a manuscript containing a series of sketches of Howling Wolf, a Cheyenne Indian, representing a war dance and other scenes in aboriginal life. The series were obtained by General Drum, U. S. A., at the Indian Agency. Mr. Isaac Myers exhibited a number of very fine intaglios and cameos, some modern and some ancient. He also read a valuable and interesting essay on the Waterloo medal, cut by Pistrucci, exhibiting a copy of the same, and adverting to the life and work of this great artist. On motion of Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Society extended its congratulations to its member, Hubert Howe Bancroft, Esq., of San Francisco, upon the completion of his great work, *The Native Races of the Pacific Coast*. Attention was called to the fact that among the decorations of the State House on New Year's Day, through the ignorance of those having the matter in charge, the escutcheon of Vermont, which was not one of the original Thirteen Colonies, had been placed on the building, while that of New Hampshire, one of the original Thirteen, had been omitted. Mr. Phillips read an account of two voyages made in 1753 and 1754 by the schooner *Argo*, Captain Swaine, for the discovery of a northwest passage. The expedition was fitted out by Philadelphia, solely for the exploration of the northwest passage, and although not successful, made some valuable discoveries. Dr. D. G. Brinton read a communication relative to the recent discoveries at Santa Barbara, California. The Treasurer's report for 1875 was presented, showing the finances to be prosperous, and the Society adjourned.

At a meeting held February 3, 1876, a number of letters were read and donations received. Among the donations was a calendar for 1876, of the Abenaki Indians, gotten up and presented by Rev. Eugene Vetromile, of Kennebunk, Maine. A letter was read from Mr. Arthur Sands relative to a medal of Washington in his possession, of which it is alleged only six were struck. Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr., accepted the office of Librarian for the ensuing year. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read an essay on the falsification of coins.

Dr. Brinton made a communication to the Society in reference to a supposed Runic inscription found in the beginning of the century near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and which has hitherto baffled all attempts to decipher. The subject was referred to Dr. Brinton, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. William S. Vaux to examine and report upon. Dr. Brinton made an interesting communication relative to some dwellings lately discovered in the canons of the far West. Messrs. Phillips, Brinton, and Hart were appointed a committee to have copied in fac-simile the hieroglyphical history of the Sioux Nation in the possession of the Society.

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#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

On the 15th of December, the Annual Meeting was held, Daniel Rose, Esq., Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's report was then read, showing the finances of the Society to be in a satisfactory state; also a financial statement of the *Canadian Antiquarian* for the year ending June 30th, 1875. On motion, the report was adopted. The following additions were made to the Society's Cabinet: from Hy. Laggatt, Esq., three copies of Antique Medallions; from Thomas Widd, Esq., a third brass of Claudius Gothicus, found in a field in the north of England; from Major L. A. H. Latour, parts 8 and 9 of his "Annuaire de Ville-Marie." R. W. McLachlan exhibited a curious half-penny of Nova Scotia, with the date "1382." (?) On motion, Messrs. Frederick Griffin, George Cushing, and W. McLennan, were elected members.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows: *President*, Daniel Rose; *First Vice-President*, Major L. A. H. Latour; *Second Vice-President*, W. Blackburn; *Secretary*, G. E. Hart; *Treasurer and Curator*, R. W. McLachlan. The meeting then adjourned.

GERALD E. HART, *Secretary*.

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#### ITALIAN MEDAL FOUND UNDER "THE OLD ELM."

On the 19th of February last, while digging under the roots of the famous old Elm on Boston Common, which was blown down by the gale of a few days previous, one of the workmen found a curious Medal. It was of large size, of copper or bronze, and had a medallion head on one side, and on the other, figures of Justice with scales and sword, and of Religion with a cross, and in the background a circular temple, on the pediment of which is a date, which seems to be MDCIIII. The person who found it, said that he had counted two hundred and twenty rings in a section of the tree, indicating two hundred and twenty years' growth, and eighteen rings from the centre was a flattened lead bullet, which had evidently been shot into the tree more than two centuries ago. The section of the tree cut the bullet. The obverse side of the Medal bears the following inscription: FRANC. I. PAR. ET PLAC. DUX. which in English would read, Francis I., Duke of Parma and Piacenza. There is also a head of Francis I. with flowing wig. On his shoulder is the name of the designer HAMERANUS. On the reverse are the words, JUNGUNTUR UT IMPERENT which mean, "They are joined that they may rule." This probably refers to some act affecting the union of Church and State, as represented by the two female figures. The numerals MDCIIII are somewhat obscured, but perhaps denote the date of the consecration of the church, on which they are seen. Francis I. (Farnese) of Parma and Piacenza reigned 1693-1727, and it is possible that the Medal was struck in 1704 as a "Centennial."

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## PENNSYLVANIA SEAL.

In the *Journal*, II. 72, is this query, the initials being those of one of the present editors: "MÉDAILLE DU CONSEIL DE SURETÉ DE PENNSYLVANIE. Dans un double cercle le bonnet phrygien sur une lance. Leg. This is my right and I will defend it. (Ceci est mon droit et je le défendrai.) Entre les deux cercles, légende: Pennsylvania Council of Safety, 1776. (Conseil de Sureté de Pennsylvanie, 1776). Mod., 52 Mill., C. The above described medal was in the collection of Alexandre Vattemare. Is it to be found in the collection of any of your readers? J. C.

*Boston, Oct. 1867.*

In Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine, I., 41, is an explanation of what this is. "Philadelphia, Aug. 31st. 1775. At a meeting of the 'Committee of Safety,' held this day, *Resolved*, That Owen Biddle provide a seal for the use of the Board, about the size of a dollar, with a CAP OF LIBERTY with this motto, 'This is my right and I will defend it.'" It is evident that M. Vattemare had an impression of this seal.

## MASONIC MEDAL.

In the October number of the *Journal* was a query in regard to a Masonic Medal, belonging to Mr. Ritchie. (See p. 31 of this volume.) I have received a note from Dr. Alfred Creigh of Washington, Penn., enclosing a drawing of one almost if not exactly similar, except that the date of his is 5766. Dr. Creigh's came from England, and was given him by the late Mr. John St. Ledger, who informed Dr. C. that he was a member of the Lodge in England by which it was struck, that the date was that of the organization of the Lodge, and that all Master Masons received one the night they were raised. We may be able to ascertain the name of the Lodge and date of its organization, but it is possible, the medals being so nearly alike, that the dates refer to the time of presentation, and that they were struck by some person for general use by the Lodges, the dates perhaps being altered from year to year. The English origin of these Medals, and of the motto they bear, seems to be settled. M.

## CARRARA MEDALS.

A CORRESPONDENT, (Thomas Warner, Esq., of Cohocton, N. Y.,) has kindly sent us a list of six of the Carrara Medals, in his cabinet, and which were formerly in the Groux collection. They have on their obverse busts of different members of the Carrara family, including Franciscus Senior (styled in the description 'Grand Master,' but of what Order does not appear); around the busts, names, abbreviated titles and dates; the reverses have armorial bearings and other devices, and the dates of the death of the individuals commemorated, most of them in the first half of the fourteenth century: sizes 44 and 45. Mr. Warner quotes the following, by W. H. Strobbridge, from the Groux Catalogue of April 7, 1874. "The celebrated Carrara Medals were made in Italy about the year 1435. I am unable to give their history farther than that they were highly esteemed by the Knights of the Order of St. John, and were secured by their Grand Master, whose residence was in Malta. They resemble the old Roman As of the 9 oz. size, in form and weight, but they are much finer, having been elegantly chased after coming from the moulds." These medals have been supposed by some to be Masonic, but this opinion is erroneous. It is based upon a fancied connection between the ancient Knights of the Order of St. John,—(which became virtually extinct at Malta in 1798, though maintaining an existence elsewhere, and which was afterwards revived in England in February, 1834,\*)—and certain degrees in Freemasonry, but which has no historic foundation.† Aside from the question whether any such connection existed or not, it will be very difficult to show any relation between the Order of St. John, whose headquarters were at Rhodes until early in the sixteenth century, and these Medals, struck in honor of a noble Italian family, further than the fact that one of them is styled Grand Master of some chivalric Order. There were forty-three Grand Masters before L'Isle Adam, who was the first to reside at Malta, (in 1530, about one hundred years after these are said to have been struck,) and twenty-seven after him,‡ from which it will be seen that the name of the Grand Master who "secured" them is very uncertain. Broun gives a list of all the Grand Masters, but the name of Carrara does not appear. The Medals have an interest of their own, however, and we have hoped to be able to give a brief account of them, but have thus far been unable to secure any. W. T. R. M.

\* See Broun's "Sketch of the Illustrious and Sovereign Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. London, 1837." p. 2.

† Ibid, p. 32. ‡ See Seddall's "Malta, Past and Present," London, 1870.

## FRANCES STEWART.

"THE medallist Roettiers is said by Walpole to have been desperately in love with her, [Frances Stewart,] but not being so fortunate as Apelles in a similar case, contented himself by repeating her portrait as Britannia on his medals."—"1666-7, Feb. 25. At my goldsmiths did observe the king's new medall, where in little there is Mrs Stewart's face as well done as ever I saw anything in my whole life, I think; and a pretty thing it is that he should choose her face to represent Britannia by."—*Pepys's Diary*.

## ENGLISH TWO-PENNY PIECES.

FROM "NOTES AND QUERIES."—The 1797 broad-rim pennies and two-penny pieces of George III. are well known and common coins. They are of exactly similar design, and weigh 1 oz. and 2 oz. respectively. The two-pence was in common circulation, but occurs only with the date of 1797. It was made current by proclamation of July 26, 1797, and the word "SOHO" (in minute letters on the rocks on the reverse) shows that the coin was struck at Boulton's celebrated Soho Mint, near Birmingham. The initial "K" on the bust is that of Kughler, a German die-sinker, in Boulton's employ. The two-penny pieces, although not often met with, were actually in circulation until about 1861-2, when all the old copper coins were called in.

January 22, 1876.

HENRY W. HENFREY.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS PRATT.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS PRATT, a resident member, and one of the founders of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, died in this city on the 13th day of January last, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been born in Boston on the 27th day of May, 1802. He graduated at Harvard University in 1821. His father, William Pratt, came from Derby, England, about 1785, and for many years was an honored member of the well known firm of Boott & Pratt of this city. Mr. Pratt was an admirer of the beauties of nature and art. Some forty years ago the curiosity shop of the late John Warren, then situated on the site now occupied by the Boston Museum, was the resort of many persons who were interested in Conchology; he was a constant visitor and a favorite of Mr. Warren, who, in the preface to a work published by him on Conchology in 1834, says, "George Williams Pratt, Esq., I am bound to acknowledge as my patron." The prices of fine and rare shells have far exceeded the highest prices ever paid for medals or coins. To own a fine "Cypæ Aurantium" or a "Conus Gloria Maris" was as much desired then as collectors of coins of the present day are to possess a dollar of 1804 or the rarest Washington cent. Collections of shells are not sought for now as formerly, but the beautiful and valuable cabinet, presented by his late sister to the Boston Natural History Society, is in part the evidence of his good taste and judgment. For many years he has been much interested in Horticulture, and as a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society he has done much to promote the objects of its organization, of which he was one of its first members. His love of flowers and plants led him to procure from abroad new varieties and rarities, which were freely tendered to others interested in the same objects. A short time before his decease—but a few weeks since—while showing the writer the six fine portraits by the celebrated Boston artist Copley, which adorn the walls of his residence, he was as enthusiastic on their beauties as when years ago he was selecting the choice specimens from the conchological cabinet of his old friend Warren. In whatever situation he was placed, he was always attentive, courteous and obliging. The possession of a fine medal or coin was as much desired that it might give others an opportunity of admiring it, as for himself. Time had dealt gently with him, and his amiability of character continued to the last.

Boston, February 15th, 1876.

J. C.

ONE important fact should be borne in mind by those who commence the study of coins, namely, that rude execution is not always a proof of early workmanship, and that an archaic style is widely different from a barbarous and degenerate imitation.—*J. F. Akerman*.

## EDITORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Early Coins of America*, can obtain a plate of forty-eight varieties of Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey Coins, which are described but not illustrated in that book. The size of the plate is uniform with those in Mr. Crosby's work. Price, 50 cents. Those desiring copies are requested to address E. MARIS, M. D., 127 So. Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

WE have received the Twelfth and last number of Vol. 1, of the *Coin Circular*, an 8vo of four pages, which is to be continued for another year. Seventy cents will pay for the past and the coming volume. Published by GEORGE A. DILLINGHAM, Titusville, Pa.

MR. GEORGE H. LOVETT, of New York City, has issued a series of Eight Centennial Medals, commemorating the battles of 1776. The obverse bears the head of Washington, while the reverse of each bears the name and date of one of the battles fought during that year. Price of the series in white metal, \$2.00, in bronze, \$4.00, and in silver, \$14.00. Case for each set, \$1.00.

THE following Bronze Medals in the Jewett Sale, (see page 88,) are of much rarity:—Obverse, Bust to left. Reverse, Gouverneur Kemble, Born in New York, 1786, enclosed by a wreath, size 64. This was sold for \$47.00. Obverse, Bust of Gov'r P. Stuyvesant to right. Reverse, Bust of his wife to left. Size 16. This was sold for \$8.00.

A HISTORY of the Cardiff Giant was published in the *New Englander*, (October, 1875, page 159,) printed at New Haven. It was written by W. A. McKinney of Binghamton, New York, and gives a full account of the hoax in every detail. It finishes the subject and leaves nothing more to be said.

WE are informed that the Committee of the National Banks of Boston on the Centennial have issued a Circular inviting subscriptions of the Banks to the Exposition stock, and urging their co-operation in making the National Bank Department what it should be. It is proposed to procure the fine collection of coins now in the United States Mint, and further to add to it by collections of coins of other countries in order to make the chain complete from the shekel to the trade dollar. This department will also be contributed to, by numismatists all over the world.

## CURRENCY.

LITTLE and often fills the purse.

GOLD is less precious than virtue.

MONEY makes fewer friends than enemies.

A FRACTION in currency, and the height of fashion — "Mil-ton."

MONEY is like a fertilizer, it must be spread to produce much good.

## TO A SOFT DOLLAR—BY A DISREPUTABLE PARTY.

THOU dirty rag, bad smelling, soiled and torn,

Thou puttest on more frills than seemeth just:

The pictures on thy face are dim and worn,

And thou art worthy only of disgust.

Away! I would have gold for currency!

Bright, gleaming, splendid, rare, barbaric gold!

And shining silver is the change for me,

As in the halcyon specie days of old.

But stay! I'll not destroy thee yet, methinks,

For gold I have not; but I have thee, sure;

And thou, though soiled, art good for numerous drinks,

And others' wants, that steadfastly endure.

Therefore I will not scorn to spend thee straight,

Though thou hast been much vilified of late.—*Graphic*.

## SALE OF THE DRAKE LIBRARY.

CATALOGUES WILL BE ISSUED IN TWO PARTS.

The First Part is now ready. The Second will follow at once. Price, \$1.00 for the Two. The Sale of the First part begins Tuesday May 2d, and of the Second, Tuesday, June 6th.

Address SAMUEL A. DRAKE, Boston.

THE LATE SAMUEL G. DRAKE of this city, author of "The History of Boston," may be said to have given his life to the task of preserving the annals of that city, and secondarily those of Massachusetts and New England. In preparation for his noble work, and for a supplement with which he intended to follow it, he made a collection of books relating to America, and especially to New England, which has probably no rival in the world. Deprived of his care, which so long protected and enhanced it, this library is about to be dissolved at public sale, unless it shall be saved from such indignity by the intervention of some appreciative individual or sagacious public institution. We sincerely hope the dissipation—which will be almost equivalent to the destruction—of this unrivalled collection will not be suffered. These treasures can never be replaced, and their dispersion would be a disgrace to the City, which owes their collector so heavy a debt of gratitude. A few days ago we spent an hour in glancing over the innumerable shelves of the great room in Bromfield Street, where the late Mr. Drake almost dwelt with his books. The collection includes, at present, nine thousand portraits, in infinite range of subject and style; fifteen thousand bound volumes, and thirty thousand pamphlets. The acquisition and arrangement of these represent a quarter century of Mr. Drake's labor. The divisions under which the books are gathered are "too numerous to mention"; but we will name a few of the items in this vast literary account: Books and pamphlets relating to the late Rebellion in unascertained number; an almost exhaustive collection of the earliest English and American periodicals; books relating to the history of Boston, with seventy cases of pamphlets, contributing to the history of New England; six hundred bound volumes with five hundred pamphlets filled exclusively with American poetry; five hundred volumes of Indian History; collections of Historical Societies, and so on, almost ad libitum. It is hardly necessary to add that many very old and rare volumes are to be seen in this library. We saw the works of the three Mathers, some of which are almost priceless; a "Magnalia," of 1702; a copy of the original edition of "Hudibras"; and a multitude of records of early voyages to America, including a Hakluyt of 1589. Mr. Samuel A. Drake, the author, a son of the collector, has prepared a catalogue of this library, fully informing the bibliophile of the treasures within his reach. The library is now for sale as a whole; but if no satisfactory offers to purchase are made, it will be disposed of by public auction. *Dii, avertite omen!*

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